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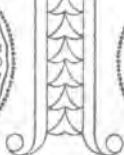
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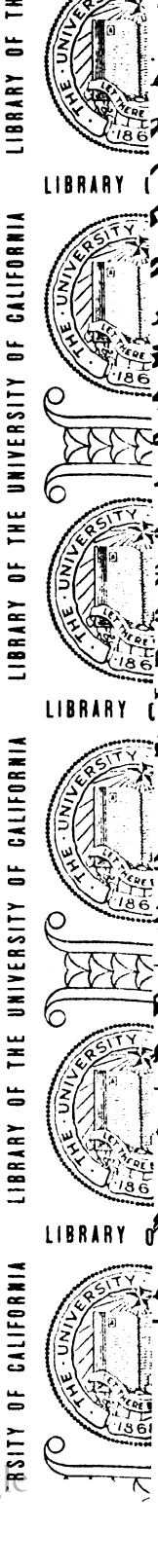


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The prospects of the Island are encouraging.  
In a very short time this island will be the field  
of great industry.  
Money is worth & can be placed on mortgages  
at 12 per cent per annum.

\* There are 4 or 5 rivers; navigable, from  
about 12 to 20 miles; many water-  
falls etc. contributing to the great fertility  
of the soil.



Population of Trinidad according to Census taken 9 April	
Police Officers	199
Proprietors	391
Merchants	216
Professionals	394
R.C. Priests	25
P. Clergymen	13
Shopkeepers	1884
Mechanics	4340
Clerks	1092
Hotel-keepers	24
Teachers	199
Domestics	3780
Police	245
Military	117
Business	1843
Labourers	
Handwritten & Undescribed	94,544
Blind, Deaf & Dumb	312
<hr/>	
Total Population in 1871	109,638
Population in 1861	84,438
<hr/>	
Increase in 10yrs	25,200

Immigration is still going on at the rate of 3000 p<sup>a</sup> especially from India.  
 The Island contains 1,250,000 acres of land & nearly all  
 is in the hands of the British.



HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW  
OF THE  
ISLAND OF TRINIDAD,

WITH  
Chronological Table of Events from 1782.

BY  
DANIEL HART,

A RESIDENT IN THE ISLAND SINCE 1825.

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY JUDD AND GLASS, "THE PHOENIX WORKS,"  
ST. ANDREW'S HILL, E.C.

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1865.

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TO

PHILIP NOEL BERNARD, ESQ.

---

SIR,

I take leave to dedicate to you the following papers, which, whatever may be their value, are the result of much labour; and in dedicating them to you, I feel that I am only performing a duty in placing my bantling at your disposal, for the reason that to you particularly, who are so deeply interested in the progress of the island and its development, and to whom Trinidad owes much, and to others who may worthily follow in your footsteps, the details therein contained will possess some value. For my part, I can only claim to have performed the work correctly—perhaps the most important element in a book of this nature. I hope that it may prove useful; I am sure that my chief intention has been to make it so.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DANIEL HART.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD,  
7th October, 1864.





PORT OF SPAIN, 6TH JULY, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me of your desire to dedicate a Work you have written on this Island to me. I am flattered by this mark of your esteem, and willingly accept the honor you do me. If I have been at some pains in directing the attention of people at home to the resources of this Colony, and if I have endeavoured by word, as well as by example, to break through the old routines to which we Trinidadians are so wedded, it is a source of much gratification to me to find that my exertions have been appreciated by one who has always taken such an interest in the welfare and progress of Trinidad as you have done.

The present time I think most favorable for bringing forward any thing on the West Indies, and I have no doubt that your Work will be well received, both here and in England. Wishing it every success, I remain

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

P. N. BERNARD.

DANIEL HART, Esq.



## HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW

OF

## THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD is an island lying to the eastward of the province of Venezuela, between N. lat.  $10^{\circ} 3'$  and  $10^{\circ} 50' W.$ ; long.  $61^{\circ}$  and  $62^{\circ} 4' W.$  of Greenwich. Its length is about 54 miles, its breadth from 40 to 44 miles. It is separated from the province of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria, into which falls the northern mouths of the Orinoco. In figure it is oblong. It was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1498, and first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards. In 1676 the French possessed it, but it was soon restored to Spain. "On the 12th February, 1797, an expedition for the reduction of Trinidad sailed from Martinique; on the 14th it put into Cariacou, and sailed on the following morning with some additional transports. The naval command of this expedition was intrusted to Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey; the troops were commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The ships and regiments engaged in the undertaking were as follows:—

The Prince of Wales	...	Admiral Harvey	...	98 guns.
" Bellona	...	Captain Wilson	...	74 "
" Vengeance	...	" T. M. Russell	...	74 "
" Invincible	...	" W. Cayley	...	74 "
" Alfred	...	" T. Totty	...	74 "
" Dictator	...			64 "
" Scipio	...	" C. S. Davers	...	64 "
" Jurett Castle (armed East Indiaman)				58 "
" Ulysses (armed Transport),		Lt. G. Lempriere	...	44 "
" Alarm	...	Captain E Fellows	...	32 "
" Auna	...		...	20 "
" Thorn	...	" J. Hampstead	...	16 "
" Favourite	...	" J. A. Wood	...	16 "
" Zebra	...		...	20 "
" Zephyr	...	" B. Laurie	...	14 "
" Arethusa	...	" J. Woolley	...	38 "
" Pelican	...		...	12 "
" La Victorine	...	" E. S. Dickson	...	16 "
" Bittern	...	" T. Lavie	...	16 "
" Terror (bomb.)	...	" T. Wisbeach	...	8 "

## LAND FORCES.

2nd or Queen's Regiment	...	...	...	...	700 men.
3rd or Buffs	...	..	...	...	650 "
14th Foot	...	...	...	...	650 "
38th "	...	...	...	...	780 "
53rd "	...	...	...	...	680 "
60th "	...	...	...	...	640 "
Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	500 "
Hornpesch's Regiment of German Yagers	...	...	...	...	1,000 "
Lewenstein's	"	"	"	...	500 "
Artificers, &c.	...	...	...	...	700 "

6,750

"To this armament the Spanish Governor, Don José Maria de Chacon, had to oppose, four fine line-of-battle ships, manned by 1,600 seamen and marines; a part of them were then convalescent from yellow fever; the land forces were less than 500 men. On the morning of the 16th February the alarm reached town that the English fleet had arrived. In the night the Spanish Admiral "Apodaca" called a council of war, composed of his captains, who agreed that the Spanish ships could not be defended nor could they escape, and it was therefore resolved to burn the ships rather than allow them to fall in the hands of the enemy. These ships consisted of the San Vicente, 84 guns; the Gallardo, 74 guns; the Arrogante, 74 guns; the Santa Cecilia, 36 guns; and the San Damasco, 74 guns. The ships burnt briskly towards the morning, all but the San Damasco, which being to windward of the rest, the fire took little hold of it; the flames were extinguished by several boats' crews of the Invincible and Bellona; she was therefore captured, not having been materially damaged. It may be well to mention that the burning of these ships took place at the east end of the Island of Gasparillo, where they had been at anchor. The little fort on this island was taken possession of on the morning of the 17th February, the troops being at the same time landed on the Peru Estate, the property of an Irish gentleman, S. Devenish, Esq., the distance being about a mile and a half from Puerto de Espana. The drums beat, and the Spanish troops were mustered. A detachment of Spaniards, under the command of Captain Tornos, was sent to *prevent* the English from landing, but found themselves unable to cope with the overwhelming force of the British; they consequently retreated as fast as they could to town. Some British guns were planted on the hills above the town, which rendered resistance of no avail. Governor Chacon then sent his aid-de-camp with a flag of truce. Suspension of hostilities was agreed on, and the next day a long conference took place between Abercrombie, Harvey, Chacon, and Apodaca. The conference was carried on in English by the means of an interpreter, Don Diego Meany. It ended in the surrender of the island to his Majesty's arms; and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Abercrombie, Harvey, and Chacon. On that day the Spanish troops laid down their arms, and the Island of Trinidad, after

having been a nominal Spanish possession for nearly three centuries, and a real Spanish colony a part of the time, beheld the British standard hoisted on her forts. Don J. M. de Chacon left the island a few days after the capitulation. Himself and Admiral Apodaca were on their arrival in Spain placed under close arrest, and on the 28th May, 1797, were tried by a court-martial, called in Spain a council of war. The court was composed of president, the Count Cambre Hermosa, Governor of Cadiz, Vice-Admiral the Marquis de Arellanos, Vice-Admiral Don V. Morahs, Lieutenant-General T. Arias Saavedra, Major-General F. Solano, Major-General F. Taboada, and Rear-Admiral Pedro Austran. The prosecutors were Brigadier of the Royal Navy, Don J. S. Valdenebro, and Lieutenant-Colonel Don F. de la Torre. The accused were honourably acquitted. Abercrombie, after making the best arrangements that the confused state of the colony allowed, departed two months after, leaving his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Picton, as Governor, whose first act was to institute a council, consisting of Don Christoval de Robles, a Spanish Creole, John Nihell, John Black, and John Nugent, Esqrs. (Irishmen), and St. Helaire Begorrat, Esq., a French Creole of Martinique, who formed a council of advice, not of control. On the 27th March, 1802, the definitive Treaty of Peace between England and France and her allies, viz., Spain and the Batavian Republic, was signed at Amiens. By the third article all places taken during the war by Great Britain were to be restored, save Trinidad and Ceylon; and in the fourth article his Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees in full property and sovereignty the Island of Trinidad to his Britannic Majesty."

The climate of Trinidad is, generally speaking, very healthy; the temperature ranges in the shade from 71 minimum to 84 maximum. The thermometer in the months of December and January at four o'clock a.m. has been known as low as 68. The rainy season generally commences about the middle of June and ends in December. The yearly average fall of rain is 77 inches—that is, according to the rain gauge kept in Port of Spain; the fall is heavier in some parts of the island, of which there is no possibility of ascertaining, from an account not being kept by the residents. The island is totally free from hurricanes. The area of the island is  $1,754\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. Port of Spain is the chief town and port of entry; it is situate about 16 miles east of the entrance to the gulf by the Grand Bocas, and lies in latitude  $10^{\circ} 39' N.$ , and longitude  $61^{\circ} 34' W.$  of Greenwich; it is by far the best laid-out town of any in the West Indies. There are 55 streets, all at right angles, properly macadamized, and varying from three-quarters to one mile in length, and from 30 to 45 feet in width; the principal commercial part of the town being St. Vincent-street Wharf and King-street. Port of Spain is abundantly supplied with the best water from the reservoirs at Maraval and St. Ann's, a distance of four miles from Port of Spain; the daily delivery of water from these reservoirs is estimated at 2,600,000 gallons. There are three beautiful squares in Port of Spain—Marine East, Marine West, and Brunswick-square, all of which were, in like manner as the town, laid out

by Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart. Brunswick-square is about 500 feet square, and planted out with various descriptions of trees imported from St. Vincent, Caraccas, and India. There is also the Queen's-park, which lies north of the town, the area of which is 219 square acres; on it is a race-course of a circular form, and one mile and a half in distance; there being also a race-stand capable of containing 500 persons, with rooms for refreshments, the jockeys and stewards. The park is a perfect level, and its equal difficult to be found anywhere. It is resorted to in the morning and evenings by pedestrians and equestrians, as it affords a very pleasant walk or ride. Outside the park is a circular road of two miles, which also forms a delightful drive or ride, and is much resorted to in the evenings. There are also the minor towns of St. John, St. Joseph, and Arima, east of Port of Spain, and the town of San Fernando, which is next in importance to Port of Spain, and lies 28 miles south from Port of Spain. The towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando are under the jurisdiction of borough councils, the former consisting of 15 elective members, the latter seven members, one of whom being annually chosen as mayor. The annual assessed amount of rents of houses in Port of Spain is £81,052 sterling, upon which an annual tax of five per cent. is raised. The total revenue of the Borough Council of Port of Spain is £6,378 sterling, and that of San Fernando £2,166 sterling, which amounts are expended in cleaning, repairing, and making streets, maintenance and keep of poor houses, schools, hospitals, vaccine, salaries of officers, markets, &c., &c.

The harbour, or "Gulf of Paria," is the finest in the West Indies, being completely landlocked, free from shoals, reefs, or sunken rocks, good anchorage, and capable of containing any number of shipping. A lighthouse is erected on the Queen's Wharf, the light from which can be seen to the westward at a distance of ten miles.

The population of the island, according to the Census of 1861, amounted to 84,438—say 46,074 males, and 38,364 females—of the following classification:—

Trinidad...	...	...	46,936	Foreign ...	...	...	...	4,301
British Colonies	...	...	11,716	China ...	...	...	...	461
United Kingdom	...	...	1,040	India ...	...	...	...	13,488
Africa ...	...	...	6,035	Non-described ...	...	...	...	461

and located as follows:—

Port of Spain ...	...	...	18,980	Diego Martin Ward Union ...	...	5,674
San Fernando ...	...	...	4,429	Couva do.	...	10,684
St. Ann's Ward Union	...	...	6,716	South Naparima do.	...	8,290
Tacarigua do.	...	...	9,891	North do.	...	9,787
Arima ...	...	...	4,011	Cedros do.	...	3,737
Mayaro ...	...	...	1,032	Moruga do.	...	304
Blansioheuse ...	...	...	903			

The occupation of the population is as under :—

Military ... ..	367	Merchants ... ..	213	Hucksters and Shop-keepers ... ..	1,250
Police ... ..	146	Clerks ... ..	816	Handicraft ... ..	5,669
Public Officers ... ..	76	Planters ... ..	2,404	Domestics ... ..	2,449
Professionals ... ..	72	Overseers ... ..	119	Boatmen, Sailors, and Fishermen ... ..	1,024
Clergy ... ..	48	Hotel-keepers ... ..	10	Non-described ... ..	31,477
Field Labourers ... ..	32,486	Mechanics ... ..	4,283		
Labourers, not field. ... ..	1,213	Blind, deaf and Dumb ... ..	201		
Teachers ... ..	115				

The Births, deaths, and marriages for the town of Port of Spain during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, were as follows :—

Years.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859	281	261	542	415	354	769	119
1860	262	260	522	434	297	731	149
1861	282	242	524	535	444	979	147
1862	256	299	555	420	331	751	176
1863	262	288	550	401	329	730	155
	1,343	1,350	2,693	2,205	1,755	3,960	746

By the Ordinance No. 16, of 1844, the island was for ecclesiastical purposes in regard to the Church of England divided into sixteen parishes :

Holy Trinity.	St. Jude.	St. Philip.	St. Matthew.
St. Paul.	St. John.	St. Peter.	Christchurch.
St. Michael.	St. Thomas.	St. Luke.	St. Mark, and
St. Mary.	St. Andrew.	St. Stephen.	St. Bartholomew.

By the Ordinance No. 8, of 1849, the island was divided into divisions, counties, districts, and wards. Subsequently the Ordinance No. 14, of 1854, was passed for the purpose of regulating the appointment of wardens, the raising of local rates for local purposes, and dividing the wards into ward unions, as under :—

ARIMA	Ward of Arima.	CEDEOS	Ward of Cedros.
WARD	" Guanapo.	WARD	" Irvis.
UNION.	" Turure.	UNION.	" Erin.
	" Manzanilla.		" La Brea.
	" Upper Caroni.		" Guapo.
TOCO WARD	Ward of Blansicouse.	MAYARO	Ward of Mayaro.
UNION.	" Toco.	WARD UNION.	" Nariva.
NORTH NAPARIMA	Ward of North Naparima.	SOUTH NAPARIMA	Ward of South Naparima.
WARD UNION.	" Savanna Grande.	WARD UNION.	" Oropouche.



COUYA	{	Ward of Couva.	ST. ANN'S	{	Ward of St. Ann.
WARD	"	Chaguanas.	WARD	"	Le Ventille.
UNION.	"	Carapachaima.	UNION.	"	Cimarонера.
	"	Savonetta.		"	Aricagua.
	"	Point à Pierre.		"	St. Cruz.
DIEGO	{	Ward of Caranage.	TACA-	{	Ward of St. Joseph.
MARTIN	"	Diego Martin.	RIGUA	"	Maracas.
WARD	"	Mocurapo.	WARD	"	Tacarigua.
UNION.	"	Maraval.	UNION.	"	Caura
	"	Chaguaramas.		"	Lower Caroni.

### WARDENS OF THE FOREGOING MENTIONED WARDS AND THEIR SALARIES.

Arima Ward Union	...	J. H. La Croix	...	£450
Toco	"	A. Redhead	...	£100
Cedros	"	H. Hughes	...	£350
Mayaro	"	H. L. Jobity...	...	£150
Couva	"	L. Rostant	...	£450
Diego Martin	"	G. F. Bowen...	...	£450
North Naparima	"	F. A. Ganteaume	...	£450
South Naparima	"	J. Peroy	...	£450
St. Ann's	"	J. Leotaud	...	£450
Tacarigua	"	J. T. Bowen	...	£450

By a return of the Colonial Secretary for the year 1861 the total receipts and expenditures of the several ward union were :—

WARD UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
Arima ... ..	£1,894 15 4½	£1,731 16 6
Couva ... ..	4,891 14 6	4,809 14 3
Cedros ... ..	1,958 5 6	2,107 6 9½
Diego Martin ...	2,561 14 9½	2,590 9 5½
Mayaro ... ..	528 19 7	572 2 6
North Naparima ...	4,040 1 6	4,230 11 10½
South Naparima ...	3,629 9 5½	3,693 3 6½
St. Ann's ... ..	2,749 7 3½	3,214 1 6
Tacarigua ... ..	4,224 19 8½	4,652 8 9½
Toco ... ..	404 6 8½	317 15 0

Under the same last mentioned Ordinance, No. 14, of 1854, there is also established a Central Road Board, for the general management of all matters connected with the several wards and ward unions, with a secretary, who is also inspector of roads and bridges, and who receives a salary of £500 per annum. The Board is constituted as follows :—

His Excellency the Governor, President.

The Colonial Secretary.	J. Cumming.
Attorney-General.	H. Watts.
Agent-General Immigrants.	G. Lambie.
Hon. H. Johnson.	C. Cleaver.
Hon. C. J. Pantin.	H. Geoffroy.
T. A. Finlayson.	D. L. O'Connor.

S. Devenish, Secretary.

The total receipts or annual revenue of the several ward unions during the year 1861 amounted to £26,894 sterling, which is expended in making and repairing roads and bridges, contribution to police, schools, hospitals, printing, wardens' salary and commission, and for other local purposes.

The principal articles of produce exported are sugar, cocoa, coffee, rum, molasses, and cotton. Indigo is also exported, but not raised in the island; it is brought from Venezuela for exportation; although in 1783 there were plantations and manufacturers of the article established in the island. The number of sugar estates do not exceed from 152 to 155, and those of cocoa and coffee 700. The total extent of land under cultivation is as follows:—In canes, 36,739 acres; cocoa and coffee, 14,238 acres; provisions, 9,914 acres; and pasture, 7,356 acres. Total, 67,247 acres.

RETURN SHOWING THE TAXATION OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1862, the average rate of Taxation per head, and the proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce reduced to its equivalent in Sugar, per hogshead, for the same year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total General Revenue for 1862 ...	199,872	8	5			
Wharfage under Ordinance No. 22 of 1858 and 22 of 1861 ...	7,201	17	4½	206,574	5	9½
<hr/>						
Less the following sums which form no part of Taxation applied to General Revenue—Viz.:						
For Amount of deposits by return Coolies, wrongly placed to Immigration ...	2,692	1	9			
„ Charter Party Penalty <i>re</i> the “Wacousta” ...	500	0	0			
„ Payment on account of balance due by late Immigration Agent at Calcutta...	100	0	0			
„ Land Sales ...	137	15	0			
„ Land Revenue...	124	0	8			
„ Sale of Government Property ...	266	14	6½			
„ Fees per Colonial Hospital ...	1,774	3	11			
„ „ San Fernando Hospital ...	1,246	16	2½			
„ „ Leper Asylum ...	264	1	0			
„ Coffins sold, hire of prisoners, &c., Royal Gaol ...	682	5	0			
„ Fees per Queen's Collegiate School ...	714	10	2			
„ „ Boys' Model School ...	30	5	7½			
„ „ Girls' do. ...	61	13	4			
„ Gunpowder Dues ...	79	6	0½			
„ Sale of “Laws of Trinidad” ...	3	3	0			
„ Do. of “Colonial Office List” ...	3	7	0			
„ Contributions from Wards towards General Police ...	2,144	12	2			
„ Books furnished to Ward Schools ...	160	1	10½			
„ Repayment of advances made in England ...	20	0	0			
„ Sale of Gunpowder seized ...	48	15	8½			
„ Do. of wood recovered from wreck ...	157	15	10			

For Interest on South Naparima Western	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ward Debentures ... ..	117	10	0			
Do. on South Naparima Western Road						
Union do. ... ..	162	0	0			
Do. Dividend on Reduced 3 per cents ...	1,036	5	7			
Do. on Exchequer Bills ... ..	25	19	9			
Irois Forest ... ..	708	4	10½			
Saw Mill ... ..	430	9	8			
Wash House and Bath House Dues ...	262	9	10			
Ward Road Advances—Rent Charge ...	303	9	2½			
Contributions from Wards towards re- payment of Royal Road Debt ...	977	13	9			
Instalment on account of San Fernando Wharf ... ..	300	0	0			
Repayment of Loan per Owners of Steamer ... ..	950	0	0			
Instalment on account of Advances made to Tacarigua and St. Ann's Road Unions for Bridges ... ..	1,100	0	0			
Commissioners of the Cipro Tramroad	3,654	18	11			
Do. Chaguanas Do.	448	0	0			
South Naparima Western Road Union	300	0	0			
Tramroad Debentures ... ..	7,000	0	0	28,988	10	5
<b>Total Taxation for 1862 ... ..</b>				<b>177,585</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>
Less Immigration, £41,651 9s. 6d., from which deduct £500, Charter Party Penalty re the "Wacoosta"—£100 Payment on account of balance due by the late Emigration Agent at Calcutta, and £2,692 1s. 9d. Deposits by Return Coolies, wrongly placed to Immigration ... ..						
				38,359	7	9
<b>Taxation, less amount raised for Immigration purposes, in 1862...</b>				<b>139,226</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7½</b>
<b>Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1862 ...</b>				<b>177,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Do. under the head of Local Revenue for 1862 ...				36,917	0	0
<b>Total Taxation from all sources for 1862...</b>				<b>214,502</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Taxation for 1862, exclusive of Local Taxes ... ..</b>				<b>177,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Taxation for 1862, less the taxation levied for Immigration purposes ... ..</b>				<b>176,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Taxation for 1862, exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes levied for Immigration purposes ... ..</b>				<b>139,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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 POPULATION, 84,438.
 

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<b>Average rate of Taxation per head from all sources ...</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9½</b>
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes ...				2	2	0½
Do. Do. exclusive of Taxes raised for Immi- gration purposes ... ..				2	1	8½
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes raised for Immigration purposes ... ..				1	12	11½

## PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR 1862, EQUIVALENT TO 60,300 HOGSHEADS SUGAR.

Proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other produce reduced to its equivalent in Sugar, per hogshead, for 1862 ...	£	s.	d.
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes ...	3	11	1½
Do. Do. exclusive of Taxes raised for Immigration purposes ...	2	18	10½
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes raised for Immigration purposes ...	2	18	5
Proportion of Immigration Taxes to produce, per hogshead ...	2	6	2
	0	12	8½

B. RUSSELL, Auditor-General.

## RETURN SHOWING THE TAXATION OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1863, the average rate of Taxation per head, and the proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce reduced to its equivalent in Sugar per hogshead for the same year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Revenue for 1863 ...	184,377	19	8½			
Wharfage under Ordinance No. 22, of 1858, and No. 22, of 1861 ...	6,720	8	0½	191,098	7	9
Less the following sums, which form no part of the Taxation applied to General Revenue—viz:						
For payment on account of balance due by the late Emigration Agent at Calcutta ...	88	1	9			
„ Refund of Emigration fees for Liberated Africans ...	99	8	4			
„ Do. of Money for the passage of two Interpreters ...	25	16	0			
„ Penalty on the owners of the Utopia ...	500	0	0			
„ Land Sales ...	219	8	6			
„ Land Revenue ...	135	0	3			
„ Fees per Colonial Hospital ...	1,650	16	3			
„ Do. per San Fernando do. ...	1,413	4	11			
„ Do. per Leper Asylum ...	223	10	0			
„ Coffins sold, Hire of Prisoners, &c., Royal Gaol ...	1,001	18	0½			
„ Fees per Queen's Collegiate School ...	673	8	4			
„ Do. per Model and Female Schools ...	77	2	1			
„ Gunpowder Dues ...	94	0	0			
„ Contributions from Wards towards General Police ...	2,226	13	6½			
„ Do. from do. towards Royal Road Debt ...	977	13	9			
„ Repayment of sundry amounts paid by the Government, &c., and brought to account under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts" ...	131	14	5			
„ Interest on Investments for Sinking Fund of Guaranteed Loan, &c. ...	1,468	9	0			
„ Irois Forest (sale of Wood) ...	1,506	16	8			
„ Wash-house and Bath-house Dues ...	222	15	6			

For Sale of Water Pipes (Port of Spain Water Works) ...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
" Instalments San Fernando Wharf ...	196	17	3½			
" Instalment on account of Advances made to Tacarigua Road Union for Bridges ...	600	0	0			
" Do. St. Ann's Road Union for Bridges ...	733	6	8			
" Repayment of Advances made to Commissioners of Cipro Tramroad ...	366	13	4			
" Do. to Commissioners of Chaguanas Tramroad ...	4,523	7	1			
" Do. to Commissioners of Guaracara Tramroad ...	448	0	0			
" Repayment by South Naparima Western Road Union for Redemption of Debentures ...	1,068	0	0			
" Do. by Santa Cruz and South Naparima Eastern Wards for Ward Roads Advances ...	800	0	0			
" Cash received for Tramroad Debentures issued ...	293	12	6			
" Do. for South Naparima Western Ward do... ..	6,000	0	0			
" Proceeds of Sale of an Exchequer Bill held by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners ...	1,000	0	0			
	1,000	19	10	29,286	9	0½

£161,811 18 8½

Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1863 ...  
 Less Immigration, £22,247 15s. 4d., from which deduct payment on account of balance due by the late Emigration Agent at Calcutta, £38 1s. 9d.—Refund of Emigration fees for liberated Africans, £99 8s. 4d.—Do. of passage money of two Interpreters, £25 16s., and penalty on the owners of the Utopia, £500 ... ..

21,534 14 3

Taxation under General Revenue, less amount raised for Immigration purposes for 1863 ... ..

140,277 4 5½

Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1863 ...  
 Do. under the head of Local Revenue for 1863 ... ..

161,811 0 0  
38,661 0 0

Taxation from all sources for 1863 ... ..

200,472 0 0

Taxation for 1863, exclusive of Local Taxes ... ..

161,811 0 0

Taxation for 1863, less the amount levied for Immigration purposes ... ..

178,938 0 0

Taxation for 1863, exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes levied for Immigration purposes ... ..

140,277 0 0

## POPULATION—84,438.

Average rate of Taxation per head from all sources ... ..

2 7 6

Do. do., exclusive of Local Taxes ... ..

1 18 4

Do. do., exclusive of Taxes raised for Immigration purposes ... ..

2 2 4½

Do. do., exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes raised for Immigration purposes ... ..

1 13 3

PRODUCE for the Year 1863, equivalent to 65,270 Hogsheads of Sugar.

Proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce, reduced to its equivalent in Sugar per hogshead, for 1863

3 1 5

Do. do., exclusive of Local Taxes ... ..

2 9 7

Do.	do., exclusive of Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	2 14 10
Do.	do., exclusive of Local Taxes and taxes raised for Immigration purposes ...	2 3 0
Proportion of Immigration Taxes to produce per hogshead	...	0 6 7

R. RUSSELL, Auditor General.

Trinidad possesses a collegiate school and a college for boys; the former, the Queen's Collegiate School, founded by the Government in 1859, with an annual grant towards it of £2,740 sterling; the latter was established in 1836 by the Right Reverend Dr. Daniel McDonnell, Roman Catholic Bishop; it receives no support from Government. There is also a seminary, under the title of the "Convent," for the education of young ladies; it was founded by the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, and is an establishment ably conducted by several nuns. The Government have two model schools for children of both sexes, and thirty primary ward schools; the expense for teachers of the former is £450 per annum; the expense of the ward schools is defrayed from the funds of the wards. The Borough Councils of Port of Spain and San Fernando have also their schools for girls and boys. The Government schools are under the inspection of a paid inspector, A. W. Anderson, Esq., who receives a salary of £500 per annum. The total average daily attendance of children at the ward schools in 1863 was 1,069, and the amount expended by the several wards during that year, in respect to education, amounted to £3,163 15s. 1d. sterling.

There is an Inland Post-office amalgamated with the General Post-office. There are nine established mail routes, besides four foot routes; the total transportation of mails on these routes being 65,058 miles, at a cost of £3,454 sterling, or 13s.  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per mile. There are twenty-one post-offices throughout the island; the total delivery of letters averaging annually 111,682 packet letters; inland, 77,673 letters. The number of newspapers received from the United Kingdom is 60,000, and transmitted thereto 12,000. A letter can be sent to any part of the island for 1d. the half-ounce. There are also letter carriers for the town of Port of Spain. There are two local steamboats under contract, for the conveyance of mails, police, and prisoners, the cost of which is £4,500 per annum. There are several institutions kept up at the public expense: two hospitals, £7,885; lunatic asylum, £1,720; leper asylum, £1,910; wash-house and bath-house, £200; royal gaol, £5,875. There is also a botanical garden, established in 1820 by Sir R. J. Woodford, and under the direction at that time of a Mr. Lockhart; it has been from year to year increased with the rarest plants and flowers of various descriptions, which are annually imported; the grounds are laid out with much good taste; the Government expend thereon £700 per annum, namely, £300 salary of botanist and gardener, and £400 for implements, &c. The soil of the island is rich, and produces in addition to the cane, cocoa, coffee, and cotton, various kinds of provisions, such as yams, plantains, sweet potatoes, cush cush, tania, rice, corn, and manioc, but not in sufficient

quantities for the consumption of the island ; hence it is that the market is largely supplied with plantains from Venezuela, and yams and potatoes from Grenada and some of the other neighbouring islands. Vegetables of almost every description are also raised, particularly by the Chinese, whose knowledge in gardening is great, whilst they are most attentive and steady in such work, more especially where the land is their own. The country is abundantly wooded and well watered, except the Naparimas, where the want of water is much felt, there being no river in that part of the island. The inhabitants of San Fernando consequently suffer great privations during the dry season ; the few springs that exist there are on the lands of private parties, who make a handsome revenue from the sale of water ; during the present year (1864) as much as 90 cents (3s. 9d. sterling) was paid for a puncheon of water. The timbers of the island are numerous, and consist of cedar, cip, mora, carapo, balata, yoke, roble, tapaná, galba, purple heart, locust, poui, fiddle-wood, capivi, leopard-wood, and a number of other descriptions ; very extensive samples of which were a short time since collected by S. Devenish, Esq., and forwarded to Admiral Milne. There are also many other kinds of wood of softer species that are used for staves, shingles and boards. The fruits of the island consist of bananas, bell-apple, golden-apple, pine-apple, sugar-apple, musk-melon, water-melon, granadilla, grapes, oranges, mangoes, malacca apple, guava, mamee, sapodilla cashew, custard-apple, India plum, sour sop, shaddock, star-apple, pomegranate, quinces, &c.

There is a pitch lake ninety-nine acres in extent, situate in the ward of La Brea, which is about thirty-eight miles south from Port of Spain ; it is of considerable value, and affords a slight revenue to the island ; the greatest proportion of the lake appertains to the Earl of Dundonald by lease from the Government. Coal is also to be found in the ward of Manzanilla on the east coast of the island ; its quality was tested on board of her Majesty's steamer Buzzard, and was found to be very good. Immigration is fully encouraged by the Government from India and China, the amount voted for the same for the present year (1864) being £28,210, to which must be added the expense of the fixed establishment, amounting to £1,880, making a total of £30,090. By the Census of 1861, there were 13,488 Coolies and 461 Chinese ; since then there have been imported, say, in 1862, 1,967 Coolies and 452 Chinese, and in 1863, 1,798 Coolies, giving a total of 17,253 Coolies and 913 Chinese. Of these numbers, by a late return of the Agent-General of Immigrants, say to 31st December, 1863, there were—

Indian immigrants on estates who have not completed a residence of five years ... ..					10,072
Do.	do.	on estates under contract who have completed an industrial residence of five years	...	...	1,308
Do.	do.	who hold certificates of industrial residence not under indenture	...	...	4,058
					<hr/> 15,438
Number of Chinese who have not completed a residence of five years in the colony under indenture ..					257

These immigrants (Coolies and Chinese) are by the same return shown as located on 154 different estates; the largest number on any one estate is 206 (the Orange Grove Estate in the county of St. George). The revenue collected on account of the annual outlay was in 1863 £16,137 sterling.

## RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS FROM 1845 TO 1864.

COOLIES.						CHINESE.		AFRICANS.			WEST INDIA ISLANDS, FATAL, &c.			
Year.	M.	F.	B.	G.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Chiln.	Total.
1845	182	22	15	6	225	...	...	...	...	590	...	...	...	...
1846	1142	222	145	46	1556	...	...	...	...	...	3334	1673	461	5468
1847	686	97	20	19	821	...	...	...	...	...	2258	830	674	3762
1848	538	62	16	8	624	...	...	...	...	...	995	350	205	1550
1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1479	550	233	2262
1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	868	407	100	1375
1851	159	11	2	3	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	1065	166	47	28	1306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	0508	318	94	61	1981	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	605	49	9	7	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	230	36	14	4	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	428	138	20	22	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	912	352	82	41	1387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	647	393	142	93	1275	...	...	29	3	32	...	...	...	...
1859	1907	887	293	281	3368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	1736	682	243	193	2854	...	...	561	126	687	...	...	...	...
1861	1495	460	115	111	2181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	1497	331	90	49	1967	341	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863	1390	299	64	45	1798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	683	179	51	36	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16,806	4,704	1,462	1,063	24,038	1,329	126	...	...	2,071	8,984	3,810	1,673	14,417

## RETURNED TO INDIA.

COOLIES.						CHINESE.		AFRICANS.		
Year.	M.	F.	B.	G.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1851	265	37	19	9	330	...	...	...	...	...
1852	159	40	6	8	213	...	...	...	...	...
1853	497	41	16	14	568	...	...	...	...	...
1855	105	24	18	22	169	...	...	...	...	...
1856	167	38	41	28	274	...	...	...	...	...
1857	268	33	18	19	336	...	...	...	...	...
1858	246	54	36	26	362	1	...	...	...	...
1859	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
1861	236	34	13	20	303	...	...	...	...	...
1864	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	1,941	301	167	146	2,555	9	...	...	...	...

Previous to the introduction of immigrants from India and China, there was a large influx of labourers from the other colonies, as also a number of American labourers expressly imported at the expense of the colony, but correct returns thereof have not been found. The following table



merely gives the number imported from the 21st December, 1838, to the 17th July, 1840:—

Grenada ... ..	495	Baltimore ... ..	371
Dominica ... ..	39	Philadelphia ... ..	2
Barbadoes ... ..	27	New York ... ..	196
Nevis ... ..	147	Canada ... ..	29
Tatola ... ..	124		
Cariacou ... ..	30		598
Montserrat ... ..	48		1,160
Antigua ... ..	67		
St. Lucia ... ..	20		
St. Kitts ... ..	43		
St. Vincent... ..	34		
Saba ... ..	59		
Anguilla ... ..	28		
	<hr/>		
	1,160	Total ...	<hr/> 1,758

The passages of the 1,160 from the neighbouring islands were also paid by the colony, amounting to £2,234 3s. 4d. sterling. There are no records, or at least a perusal has not been obtained of the same, in order to ascertain what was the cost of introduction of the 598 labourers from America.

The staff of the Immigration Department consists of—

An Agent in India ... ..	£2,000
Agent-General in the island, exclusive of travelling expenses	800
Sub-Agent ... ..	300
Three Clerks, £200, £150, and £100 ... ..	450
Three Interpreters, £120, £115, and £70 ... ..	305
Porter ... ..	25
	<hr/>
Total...	£3,880 sterling.

In former years Trinidad could pride herself on the best militia force to be found anywhere. It consisted of a squadron of light dragoons, a squadron of hussars, a brigade of artillery, thirteen regiments of foot and three corps of mounted chasseurs, the whole of which was kept up with strict military discipline. It was disbanded by Sir. George F. Hill in 1839. The total force by a return made up in the Blue Book of 1837 was as under:—

Staff Officers ... ..	28
Cavalry Officers ... ..	23
Infantry Officers ... ..	147
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Cavalry ... ..	134
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Infantry ... ..	3,031
	<hr/>
Total ...	3,363

The fees payable by the officers for their respective commissions were as under :—

	Dols.		Dols.
Brigadier-General ... ..	72	Ensign ... ..	14
Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel	60	Paymaster, Quartermaster, Adjutant, and Surgeon ... each	32
Major ... ..	42	Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Surgeon-General, Judge Advocate-General ...each	48
Captain ... ..	32		
Lieutenant ... ..	22		
Physician-General ... ..	60		

The fines for non-attendance on parade were :—A field-officer, 8 dollars ; captain, 6 dollars ; subaltern officer, 5 dollars ; non-commissioned officers, 3 dollars ; privates, 2 dollars ; and for absence on two successive days of parade to pay a fine double in amount of the above ; and in case the fine was not immediately paid, the party was committed under warrant of the Provost-Marshall to the Royal Gaol to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

The Government buildings consist of a Government House, Court House, Treasury, Bonding Warehouse, Police Barracks, Royal Gaol, Leper Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando Hospital, Bath-House, Wash-House, and Prince's Building. Government House is divided into a spacious hall, where the Legislative Council meet, and offices for the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Private Secretary, Clerks, Auditor-General, Attorney-General, Keeper of Maps and Surveys, Official Assignee, Secretary of Central Road Board, depository for stationery, and printing-office. The Court House is divided into two court-rooms, one for the Supreme Courts, the other a Nisi Prius and Complaint Court, besides offices for the three Judges, Registrar of the Courts, Registrar-General, Clerk of the Complaint Court, Solicitor-General, Marshal, and depository for proceedings. The Treasury is divided into offices for Receiver-General, his assistant and clerks, Commissioner of Assessed Taxes, Supervisors and Agent-General of Immigrants. The building is of old standing, being formerly the residence of the late Patrick O'Brien, after whose death it was purchased by Robert Neilson, and sold by him to the Colonial Government for its present purposes, for the sum of £6,000 sterling. The Government buildings were commenced by Governor Sir H. MacLeod, who laid the foundation-stone on the 15th February, 1844. They were opened with much ceremony by Lord Harris on the 2nd November, 1848. Although in an unfinished state, they do little credit to either the architect, engineer, or builders, as they have more the appearance of a penitentiary or a factory. The Colonial Hospital is a building which at one view displays the taste, skill, and ability of the engineer, L. W. Samuel, a native of the island ; its length is 390 feet by 64 feet in width, with open galleries of 10 feet wide on both sides of the first floor. It is capable of containing 200 patients. It cost £30,000 sterling. It was commenced by Governor Sir C. Elliot in 1855, and opened by Governor Keate on 1st September, 1858. The San Fernando Hospital was also erected by Governor Elliot, and under the direction of L. W. Samuel ; its length is 224 feet, and its width 56 feet, with open galleries on either

side 12 feet wide. It is capable of containing 100 patients. It was opened on 1st August, 1859. The Lunatic Asylum was also commenced by Governor Elliot, and, as far as locality and circumstances will admit of, is a suitable building. It is situated in the suburbs of the town, in the locality known as "Belmont." It was opened on 27th September, 1858, when forty lunatics were admitted. It is now capable of containing eighty persons. The Leper Asylum is situated at Cocorite, distant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Port of Spain. It was formerly the Ordnance Stores, and was purchased from the Home Government by Governor Sir H. MacLeod for its present purpose. It was opened on 12th May, 1845. The first medical superintendent was J. L. O'Connor, M.D., R.A. The Prince's Building was commenced during the tenure of office of Lieutenant-Governor J. Walker, and at the time his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was expected to visit the island in 1861. It is built in the shape of a cross, with very spacious ball-room, supper-room, lounging-room, bar-room, and retiring-rooms. It is, however, built without any direct plan of architecture. It is used for public entertainments. It cost £12,000 sterling, although the inner part yet remains unfinished. There is a Public Library, established in 1851, towards which there is a Government grant of £300 sterling, besides the revenue derived from the subscribers. There are 6,000 volumes of books of the best selection. It is governed by a committee elected annually from among the subscribers. The places of worship in Port of Spain are Trinity Church and All Saints Chapel. The interior of the former is built somewhat in the style of Westminster Abbey. It was erected by Governor Woodford, who laid the foundation-stone 30th May, 1816; and on Trinity Sunday, 15th May, 1823, it was consecrated. All Saints Chapel was erected by Governor MacLeod, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady MacLeod on 4th November, 1844. There is also the Roman Catholic Cathedral and four chapels. The Cathedral is very handsome and well built, the architecture reflecting great credit on the architect, the late P. Reinegle, who was also the architect of Trinity Church. The foundation-stone of the Cathedral was laid by Governor Woodford on 26th March, 1816; it was consecrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Daniel McDonnell on 15th April, 1832. There are also a Wesleyan, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Portuguese Chapel, all of which are well and neatly built.

The Military Barracks at St. James are buildings which do credit to Trinidad, are spacious, and with every requisite accommodation. They were commenced 21st January, 1824, and completed 11th June, 1827. They cost £80,000 sterling. They are distant  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile west from Port of Spain.

The crime of the island is much less than that of other countries, in proportion to the population, and the natives of the island form but a small proportion of the total commitments. By the profitable employment of the prisoners, the prison department is made self-supporting, as shown by the following return, classification, and table:—

**RETURN OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO PRISON, with particulars of Crimes, Country, Profession, Age, Religion, Courts Committed from, Number of Times Committed, Expenditure, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1863.**

COMMITTED FROM.	Felons and Misde-meanants.		Debtors.		AGE.	RELIGION.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
County of St. George .....	684	64	..	..	10 to 15..... 18	C. of E. .... 302
— Victoria.....	157	4	..	..	15 — 20..... 121	R. C. .... 318
— Caroni.....	315	10	..	..	20 — 25..... 359	Wes. .... 29
— St. Patrick .....	49	4	..	..	25 — 30..... 446	Pres. .... 6
— St. David .....	2	..	..	..	30 — 35..... 205	Bap. .... 4
Supreme Criminal Court .....	71	..	..	..	35 — 40..... 111	Hindooe .... 585
Complaint Court.....	..	..	34	..	40 — 45..... 79	Chinese .... 79
Petty Civil Court .....	..	..	61	19	45 — 50..... 31	Musulman .... 78
Supreme Civil Court.....	..	..	34	..	50 — 55..... 21	Moravian .... 9
	1178	82	129	21	55 — 60..... 15	
					60 — 65..... 4	
					65 — 70..... 2	
					Total..... 1410	Total .....1410

## EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure, including Salaries ...	£5,575 0 0	Daily cost of each prisoner	
Valuation of Labour .....	4,536 0 3	without deductions .....	£0 0 11½
		Daily cost, with deductions ...	0 0 2 3-10th.

COUNTRY.	CRIME AND OFFENDERS.		PROFESSION.	NUMBER OF TIMES CON-VICTED.		
				1	2	3
America..... 9	Assault and battery .....	124	Auctioneer ...	1		
Antigua..... 17	Assgt. soldiers to desert ..	2	Boatmen .....	2		
Anguilla .....	Arson .....	1	Butchers .....	2		
Africa..... 117	Breach of contract.....	495	Bakers .....	8		
Barbadoes..... 79	Breaking and entering ...	11	Coach-painter ..	1		
China .....	Beating drum after hours ..	1	Coopers .....	9		
Dominica .....	Breach of the peace .....	1	Coach smith ..	1		
Demerara .....	Contempt of court .....	1	Clerks (wrig.) ..	14		
England..... 5	Cruelty to animals .....	1	Carters .....	4		
France .....	Cutting and wounding .....	14	Carpenters .....	32		
Grenada..... 37	Cart unattended .....	3	Cigar-maker. ....	1		
Guadeloupe ...	Debt .....	150	Contractor .....	1		
India .....	Drunkennes .....	53	Distiller .....	1		
Jamaica..... 2	Damage with intent to		Fishermen .....	3		
Madeira..... 6	steal .....	14	Goldsmith .....	1		
Martinique ...	Exposure of person .....	27	Gardener .....	1		
Montserrat ..	Forgery .....	1	Hucksters .....	8		
Nevis .....	Furious riding .....	12	House servts. ....	10		
Ireland .....	Harbouring immigrants ..	5	Joiners .....	3		
Saba .....	Killing and slaying .....	3	Interpreters... ..	3		
Tortola .....	Larceny .....	314	Labourers .....	1118		
Tobago .....	Murder .....	6	Merchant.....	1		
Trinidad .....	Malicious injury to person	1	Masons .....	12		
Scotland .....	Obscene language .....	69	Painters .....	13		
St. Martin .....	Obstrusting streets .....	22	Prof of Music ..	4		
St. Vincent ..	Plying without license ..	21	Planters .....	12		
St. Kitts .....	Refusing duty on board		Seamen .....	44		
St. Thomas ...	ship.....	4	solicitors .....	2		
St. Lucia .....	Riding on shaft of cart. ...	2	Sailmaker .....	1		
Cape de Verdes	Resistg. police constables	10	Sawyers .....	4		
	Robbery with violence ...	5	Saddlers .....	4		
	Removing spirits without		Shoemakers.....	9		
	permit .....	3	Schoolmasters ..	2		
	Riotous behaviour .....	1	Seamstresses. ....	10		
	Shooting with intent.....	2	Soldiers .....	8		
	Setting fire without giving		Ship carpenters ..	5		
	notice .....	5	Shopkeepers.....	13		
	Sellg. rum without license	2	Tin smith.....	1		
	Trespass .....	28	Tailors .....	18		
	Withdrawing from police		Wheelwrights ..	3		
	duty without leave .....	1	Washers .....	19		
	Total .....	1410	Total.....	1410		

EDUCATION IN GAOL.		M. F.
Writing .....	31	
Reading .....	49	
Arithmetic .....	31	
Scrip. Reading ..	31	
Spelling .....	45	

PUNISHMENTS.		M. F.
Solitary confinement	29	1
Whipping .....	9	9
Irons .....	5	...

READ AND WRITE.		M. F.
Coloured .....	88	5
Whites.....	26	...

DEATHS.		M. F.
Males .....		
Daily Average.....	326	

PRISONERS IN PRISON, 31st December, 1863.		M. F.
Felons .....	100	4
Misdemeanants.....	127	6
Waiting Trial .....	18	...
Want of Bail .....	3	...
Debtors .....	22	2
Lunatics .....	11	...
Total.....	281	12

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS in respect to Countries, Crimes, and Offences

	America.	Antigua.	Africa.	Barbadoes.	China.	C. de Verdes.	Dominica.	England.	France.	Guadeloupe.	India.	Ireland.	Jamaica.	Madeira.	Martinique.	Montserrat.	Nevia.	Scotland.	Saba.	St. Kitts.	St. Vincent.	St. Lucia.	St. Martin.	St. Thomas.	Tortola.	Tobago.	Trinidad.	Total.
Assault and battery .....	2	3	14	18	6	2	2	2	6	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	194
Assisting soldiers to desert ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Breach of contract .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking and entering .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beating drum after hours .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breach of the peace .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contempt of court .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cruelty to animals .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cutting and wounding .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cart unattended .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Debt .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drunkenness .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Damage with intent to steal ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exposure of person .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Furious riding .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harboursing immigrants .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Killing and slaying .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larceny .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Murder .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious injury to person ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obscene language .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obstructing the street .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plying without a license .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Refusing duty on board ship ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Riding on shaft of cart .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resisting police constable ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbing with violence .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Removing spirits without permit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Riotous behaviour .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shooting with intent .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Settling fine without giving notice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Selling rum without a license ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trespass .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Withdrawing from police duty without leave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	917	7	117	79	81	110	7	5	6	37	2	686	7	2	6	3	127	4	3	19	22	6	3	4	2	16	201	1410

DANIEL HART, Superintendent of Prisons.

Years	Commitments.				Total expenditure including Salaries.	Amount of Labour of Prisoners.	Daily cost and keep of Prisoners, without deductions.	Daily cost and keep of Prisoners, with deductions.	Daily average number of Prisoners.
	Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1859	76	4	623	77	£ s. d. 4804 6 1	£ s. d. 3920 10 1	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 0 2½	248
1860	71	4	674	69	4463 19 2	3999 19 10	0 11½	0 1	269
1861	62	5	884	102	4764 8 3	4302 10 8	1 0½	0 1½	250
1862	86	15	1289	51	5375 0 0	4430 5 8	1 0½	0 2	286
1863	71	...	1107	82	5575 0 0	4536 0 3	1 0	0 2½	261

The police force of the island consists of one inspector, two sub-inspectors, one clerk, eight sergeants, sixteen corporals, and 114 constables. The total annual cost of the force is £13,949: say, salaries and allowances for house rent, £10,949; clothing, maintenance of prisoners at police stations, purchase of horses, horse feeding, &c., £3,000. The force is inadequate to the wants of the island, particularly with the mixed population of which the island is made up. There are eighteen police stations besides the head-quarters—

Arima,  
Arouca,  
Blansicheuse,  
Chaguanas,  
Couva,

Cedros,  
Diego Martin,  
Mayaro,  
Monos,  
Mucurapo,

La Brea,  
Oropouche,  
St. John,  
St. Joseph,

St. Cruz,  
Savanna Grande,  
San Fernando,  
Toco.

The prison department consists of one inspector, one superintendent of prisons, one medical officer, one chaplain, two clerks, one overseer, one teacher, seventeen turnkeys, and two matrons. The total annual expenditure of the establishment is £5,875: say, salaries and allowances for house rent for turnkeys, £2,325; provisions and other necessities, £3,550.

In 1850 an Ordinance, No. 24, was passed for carrying out sanitary regulations, but such are the disadvantages to be contended with under the Ordinance, that great difficulty is experienced in enforcing those regulations. Considering, however, the many drawbacks to contend with, the town is kept clean as far as the means will permit.

A geological survey of the island was commenced in 1856, by Mr. Sawkins, who was soon after joined by Mr. Wall, who jointly continued their surveys until December, 1858, when they made their report, which is voluminous, and shows the great resources of the island. Besides a salary of £300, the geologists were allowed £1 per diem for personal and travelling expenses.

There are several hills in the island, some of which are remarkable at a great distance; their names and height are—

			Feet.				Feet.
Tucutche ...	...	...	3,012	Diego Martin	...	...	771
Blansicheuse ...	...	...	2,271	Fort George...	...	...	1,084
Marango ...	...	...	2,740	St. Ann's ...	...	...	1,927
Guare ...	...	...	1,373	Tamana ...	...	...	1,025
Matalote ...	...	...	1,638	Mount Haries	...	...	903
Carata Hill ...	...	...	532	Manzanilla ...	...	...	716
L'Ebranche...	...	...	718	Montserrat Hills	...	731 and	952
Three Sisters	...	...	718	St. Ann's ...	...	...	1,927

The east mountain of the continent of Venezuela, and bounding with the Grand Bocas, is 3,250 feet high.

The principal rivers are—Caroni, twenty-eight miles; Guaracara, ten miles; Couva, nine miles; Cipero, six miles; Yara, four miles; Madame, four miles; Rio Grande, six miles; Matura, nine miles; Oropouche, seventeen miles.

#### DISTANCES FROM PORT OF SPAIN.

	Miles.		Miles.
To Chaguanas by high road	... 19	Port of Spain to L'Ance Pouchette	3½
„ Carapachaima	... 27½	„ „ Carenage	... 7
„ Couva	... 32	„ „ Chaguaramas	... 13
„ Claxton Bay	... 36½	„ „ Hart's Cut	... 10½
„ Guaracara Bridge	... 40½	San Fernando to Pitch Lake	... 15½
„ San Fernando	... 42½	„ „ River Bravo	... 2
„ St. John	... 3½	„ „ Guapo Village	... 4½
„ St. Joseph	... 5½	„ „ Point Fortune	... 7½
„ Tarangua	... 9½	„ „ Erin-road	... 9½
„ Arouca	... 11½	„ „ Capdiville River	... 10
Port of Spain to Arima	... 16	„ „ Jarvis Depot	... 13½
„ „ Guanapo	... 18	„ „ Granville River	... 17
„ „ Matura	... 20	„ „ Point Cedros	... 18½
„ „ Valencia	... 21	Port of Spain to Chaguanas by water	10
„ „ Mayaro	... 42	„ „ Couva	... 18
„ „ St. Cruz Police Station	9	„ „ San Fernando	... 28
„ „ Diego Martin	... 8½	„ „ La Brea	... 38
„ „ Cocorite Wharf	... 2½	„ „ Cedros	... 53

The steamers Janet, Tennent, and William Burnly being contracted for by the Government, one of them runs daily to Chaguanas, Felicite Hall, Couva, Claxton's Bay, and San Fernando; and every Saturday and each alternate Thursday to La Brea and Cedros, returning the same day, except Monday, on which day she leaves Port of Spain at 2 p.m., and returns the next morning at 10 a.m. The fares and hours of leaving are as follows:—

From Port of Spain.	From San Fernando.
Monday, 2 p.m. ... ..	7 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Tuesday, 3 p.m. ... ..	3 p.m.
Wednesday, 11 a.m. ... ..	3 p.m.
Thursday, except on Cedros days, 11 a.m.	3 p.m.
Friday, 11 a.m. ... ..	3 p.m.
Saturday, 7 a.m. ... ..	5 p.m.

La Brea and Cedros every Saturday and every alternate Thursday, when she leaves Port of Spain at 7 a.m., and San Fernando at 5 p.m. The fares are—

		Cabin.	Steerage.
		Dols. Cents.	Dols. Cents.
From Port of Spain to Chaguanas	... ..	0 50	0 25
„ „ Couva and Sandy Bay	... ..	0 75	0 30
„ „ San Fernando	... ..	1 0	0 50
„ „ La Brea	... ..	2 0	0 75
„ „ Cedros	... ..	3 0	1 25

The contractors are Messrs. Pantin, Watts and Co. ; the commander of the steamer is Captain Masters. Breakfast, dinner, and refreshments are provided on board at a reasonable rate.

Return of the total number of Lepers admitted, died, and remaining in the Leper Asylum for the year ending 31st December, 1863 :—

			Discharged, 1863.		Died, 1863.		Remaining on 31st December, 1863.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Asylum, 31st Dec., 1862	35	18	...	3	6	3	43	18
Admitted to 31st Dec., 1863	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	49	24	...	3	6	3	43	18

Return of the total number of Patients admitted, discharged, and died at the Colonial Hospitals of Port of Spain and San Fernando, for the year ending 31st December, 1863 :—

## PORT OF SPAIN.

Admitted.			Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1863.	Total.
Coolies	...	335	208	82	45	335
Chinese	...	97	65	24	8	97
Other nations	...	730	522	120	88	730
		1,162	795	226	141	1,162

## SAN FERNANDO.

Admitted.			Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1863.	Total.
Coolies	...	227	169	34	24	227
Other nations	...	341	240	66	35	341
		568	409	100	59	568

Return showing the number of Lunatics received, discharged, relieved, died, and remaining in the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863 :—

In Asylum, 31st December, 1862.			Admitted in 1863.			Discharged in 1863.			Relieved, and taken away by friends.			Deaths in 1863.			Remaining, 31st December, 1863.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
27	26	53	10	14	24	8	4	12	4	3	7	3	1	4	22	32	54





## PRODUCE OF TRINIDAD EXPORTED from 1821 to 1863.

	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.		RUM.	COCOA.	COFFEE.	COTTON.		INDGO.
	Hhd.	Tons.	Brls.	Puns.	Tons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bales.	Serns.	Serns.
1821	20,412	576	7,999	2,730	...	1,208	1,214,093	199,555	268	...
1822	20,051	714	7,908	2,932	...	761	1,780,379	347,389	222	...
1823	23,362	510	7,038	6,245	...	566	2,421,703	299,408	460	...
1824	23,362	882	6,856	7,409	...	471	2,661,628	264,637	362	...
1825	22,512	1,370	7,890	7,896	...	68	2,760,603	177,348	492	567
1826	25,541	1,358	8,075	8,672	...	353	2,861,171	321,254	107	2,811
1827	26,075	1,320	7,618	9,694	...	589	3,666,144	273,424	201	2,368
1828	29,605	1,067	6,634	11,320	306	285	2,882,323	266,754	148	2,915
1829	30,629	877	5,184	10,686	596	559	2,756,903	199,015	123	1,234
1830	19,812	480	3,781	4,846	163	258	1,646,531	197,860	50	1,010
1831	28,756	449	5,500	8,297	94	853	1,888,852	19,994	31	250
1832	25,912	774	6,895	10,977	504	65	1,330,990	150,966	40	498
1833	22,761	583	5,165	9,964	590	13	3,060,526	276,959	47	817
1834	26,280	1,098	5,535	11,958	592	59	3,363,630	170,825	33	1,165
1835	22,434	1,125	4,768	9,458	577	115	2,744,643	102,707	102	585
1836	23,956	1,367	4,928	9,562	782	59	3,488,370	219,994	45	815
1837	22,925	1,078	3,622	8,842	666	11	2,507,483	194,740	38	1,243
1838	20,721	1,280	2,679	7,939	596	130	2,571,915	451,437	370	2,585
1839	20,046	1,310	3,538	7,715	444	112	2,914,068	212,982	2	1,785
1840	16,942	1,290	3,795	6,647	419	191	3,237,005	358,882	100	1,321
1841	18,031	1,251	2,713	6,772	371	22	3,122,220	144,930	...	1,190
1842	19,176	1,401	3,783	6,650	439	123	3,141,505	178,673	...	861
1843	22,615	1,327	4,863	9,557	339	43	2,803,295	394,583	4	2,390
1844	20,370	1,628	2,700	9,080	337	32	3,305,715	327,550	1	2,537
1845	23,900	1,820	3,538	10,185	402	22	4,021,198	168,836	...	777
1846	23,730	1,466	2,904	11,510	300	2	2,628,562	309,759	2	354
1847	27,728	2,068	6,068	11,388	357	1,076	3,738,376	134,026	237	41
1848	26,316	2,321	5,584	8,165	140	1,135	2,456,354	119,912	25	280
1849	26,080	2,374	6,422	12,932	329	718	4,728,156	28,405	729	235
1850	25,862	2,303	4,545	9,789	142	272	3,816,728	136,835	...	98
1851	26,001	3,157	7,561	10,709	121	528	5,008,920	74,617	4	30
1852	31,408	4,058	7,774	14,919	193	817	4,246,351	103,162	386	573
1853	30,555	3,505	6,601	13,162	216	1,213	4,842,375	61,115	224	557
1854	35,930	4,742	10,116	11,604	216	3,267	3,761,057	56,391	703	191
1855	28,783	3,820	5,990	6,256	88	3,735	5,427,351	48,056	81	164
1856	31,362	4,375	5,353	10,168	141	2,926	4,905,796	5,588	12	214
1857	31,691	6,120	5,609	11,811	358	1,038	4,680,166	22,376	141	342
1858	35,368	5,908	3,695	10,696	278	2,781	5,292,300	112,260	56	...
1859	38,366	6,079	3,466	12,371	271	2,288	4,758,350	54,180	295	22
1860	32,857	5,173	3,052	8,038	183	1,446	4,682,230	6,660	...	26
1861	31,593	6,709	2,401	7,580	418	2,422	8,472,392	5,760	216	44
1862	41,232	7,935	3,460	7,954	228	2,461	4,349,453	56,070	91	...
1863	37,394	6,549	4,867	8,926	187	2,547	7,014,337	89,350	7	...

The average weight of the hogshead is 20 cwt.; tierce, 1,000 lbs.; barrel, 220 lbs.

The average number of gallons of rum and molasses to the puncheon is, the former, 120 gallons; the latter, 110 gallons.

The average return of sugar of the whole island is taken at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hogsheads per acre.

## ASPHALTUM.

	Tons.		Tons.
1839	2,271	1859	3,070
1849	63	1860	3,108
1860	645	1861	2,625
1856	786	1862	7,627
1858	3,498	1863	1,380

**A TABLE SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE INDIAN IMMIGRANTS and the Increase and Decrease in each Locality by the Census Returns of 1851 and 1861.**

Locality.	Census of 1851.	Census of 1861.	Increase.	Decrease	Total Increase.
Port of Spain .....	233	250	17		
St. Ann's Ward .....	23	6		17	
Laventille .....	11	7		4	
Cimaronero .....		210	210		
Aricagua .....	123	471	348		
Santa Cruz .....	112	87		25	
Mucurapo .....	46	120	74		
Maraval .....	40	109	69		
Diego Martin .....	30	158	128		
Carenage .....	1	4	3		
Chaguaramas .....	1	3	2		
St. Joseph .....	384	440	92		
Tacarigua .....	286	1188	902		
Maracas .....	1	10	9		
Caura .....	4	12	8		
Lower Caroni .....	78	321	243		
Mayaro .....	26	8		18	
Nariva .....					
Toco .....		16	16		
Blansicheuse .....	1	1			
Arima .....	33	280	247		
Guanapo .....	31	6		25	
Turure .....	1	4	3		
Upper Caroni .....		1	1		
Manzanilla .....	1	1			
Couva .....	404	569	165		
Chaguanas .....	243	801	558		
Carapichaima .....	102	161	59		
Savonetta .....	194	958	764		
Point-a-Pierre .....	156	505	349		
San Fernando .....	56	195	139		
South Naparima Eastern Ward .....	291	1454	1163		
South Naparima Western .....	591	365	774		
Oropouche .....	70	316	246		
North Naparima .....	197	1089	892		
Savana Grande Southern .....	128	599	471		
Savana Grande Northern .....	156	973	817		
La Brea .....		82	82		
Guapo .....		45	45		
Cedros .....	148	660	512		
Moruga .....	3	3			
	4169	13488	9408	89	9319

**A TABLE SHOWING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE POPULATION OF TRINIDAD by the Census Returns of 1851 and 1861, and the Comparative Increase and Decrease.**

Where Born.	Census of 1851.	Census of 1861.	Increase.	Decrease	Total Increase.
Trinidad .....	40627	46936	6309		
British Colonies .....	10812	11716	904		
United Kingdom .....	729	1040	311		
Foreign .....	4915	4301		614	
China .....		461	461		
India .....	4169	13488	9319		
Africa .....	8097	6035		2062	
Not Described .....	260	461	201		
	69609	84438	17505	2676	14829

## RETURN OF THE POPULATION OF THE ISLAND from 1797 to 1861.

	Whites.	Coloured.	Indians.	Chinese.	Slaves.	Aliens and strangers	Appren- tices.	Total.
1797	2,151	4,474	1,078	....	10,009	....	....	17,712
1798	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1799	2,128	4,694	1,143	....	14,110	....	....	21,975
1800	2,359	4,408	1,071	....	15,012	....	....	22,850
1801	2,153	4,900	1,212	....	15,964	....	....	24,229
1802	2,222	5,275	1,166	....	19,709	....	....	28,372
1803	2,423	4,812	1,154	....	20,138	....	....	28,527
1804	2,561	6,102	1,416	....	20,925	....	....	31,004
1805	2,434	5,801	1,733	....	20,108	....	....	30,076
1806	2,274	5,401	1,607	....	21,761	....	....	31,043
1807	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1808	2,470	6,478	1,635	....	21,895	....	....	32,478
1809	2,589	6,384	1,647	....	21,475	....	....	32,095
1810	2,487	6,269	1,659	....	20,728	....	....	31,143
1811	2,647	7,043	1,746	....	21,841	....	....	33,277
1812	2,765	7,066	1,804	....	21,900	....	....	33,535
1813	2,896	8,102	1,265	....	25,717	....	....	37,983
1814	3,127	8,714	1,236	....	25,409	....	....	38,482
1815	3,219	9,653	1,147	....	24,329	....	....	38,348
1816	3,512	10,655	1,141	24	25,871	....	....	41,203
1817	3,793	11,856	1,157	33	23,828	....	....	40,667
1818	3,221	11,337	939	28	22,380	....	....	37,905
1819	3,716	12,485	850	30	23,691	....	....	40,772
1820	3,707	13,965	910	28	22,738	....	....	41,348
1821	3,440	13,388	956	23	21,719	....	....	39,526
1822	3,341	13,392	893	20	23,227	....	....	40,873
1823	3,386	13,347	872	16	23,110	....	....	40,731
1824	3,313	13,995	783	12	23,117	....	....	41,220
1825	3,310	14,983	727	12	23,230	....	....	42,262
1826	3,113	10,359	....	....	23,123	6,195	....	42,790
1827	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1828	4,326	16,412	....	....	22,436	5,820	....	48,994
1829	3,841	16,180	....	....	21,847	5,600	....	47,468
1830	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1831	3,319	16,235	762	....	21,302	....	....	41,668
1832	3,683	16,302	....	....	20,265	4,615	....	44,865
1833	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1834	3,632	18,724	....	....	....	....	16,589	38,945
1835	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1836	3,821	19,540	571	....	....	5,908	16,167	45,807
1844	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59,815
1851	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68,600
1861	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84,438

RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into Trinidad from 1843 to the end of 1856, and in each year since 1st January, 1857, to the end of 1861, as shown by the Twenty-second Report of the Immigration Commissioners, 1862.

	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total.
Madeira .....	725	..	..	..	..	..	725
Cape de Verdes .....	..	172	..	..	..	..	172
Sierra Leone .....	2,474	..	..	..	226	..	2,700
St. Helena .....	2,292	..	30	4	470	..	2,796
East Indies .....	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	22,142
China .....	988	..	..	..	..	..	988
United States .....	47	..	..	..	..	..	47
British West Indies .....	4,773	..	..	..	..	..	4,773
Rio de Janeiro .....	879	..	..	..	..	..	879
	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	35,222

& Not population in 1871 - 109,438 Showing an increase of 25,200.

**RETURN OF SHIPS AND COOLIES (entitled to back passages) despatched from  
Trinidad, as per Twenty-Second Report of Immigration Commis-  
sioners, 1862.**

Ships.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths during the voyage.	Number landed
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Eliza Stewart.....	1851, May 31..	17	2	1	2	..	32	..	22
Eliza .....	1851, Sep. 6..	271	49	16	18	..	354	30	324
Clarendon .....	1852, Mar. 12..	182	41	12	6	..	241	16	225
Bucephalus .....	1853, Aug. 3..	288	19	..	4	3	314	12	302
Shand .....	1853, Aug. 19..	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
Scindian .....	1855, June 1..	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
Arabia .....	1856, Oct. 18..	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	288
Eveline .....	1857, Oct. 17..	266	33	18	22	4	243	9	339
Morayshire .....	1858, Dec. 10..	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
Brechin Castle .....	1861, Oct. 23..	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
		2,010	342	144	145	39	2,680	126	2,578

The amount of Savings deposited in the Colonial Chest by the Coolies per Brechin Castle was £2,692; a further sum of £1,384 11s. 8d. was intrusted by them to the Surgeon.

**RETURN OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS Committed to the Royal Gaol in 1859,  
1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, with crimes and offences:—**

Crime.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Arson .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Assault .....	17	11	8	10	38	84
Breach of Contract .....	192	254	500	721	453	2,120
Breaking and entering .....	..	..	..	..	4	4
Burglary .....	1	..	2	2	..	5
Cutting and wounding .....	3	7	4	5	6	25
Debt .....	12	13	19	23	20	87
Drunkenness .....	10	27	10	11	4	62
Damaging with intent to steal .....	3	2	..	..	5	10
Damaging property .....	1	2	6	3	..	12
Exposing person .....	1	1	..	..	8	10
Forgery .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
False certificates .....	..	..	3	3	..	6
Failing to produce certificates .....	6	..	..	..	..	6
Fighting.....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Fraud .....	2	2	..	..	..	4
Harbouring immigrants .....	..	..	1	3	1	5
Enticing labourers from their employers .....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Killing and slaying .....	2	1	..	1	2	6
Larceny .....	34	34	50	49	92	259
Murder .....	1	1	..	2	5	9
Obstructing passage .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Obscene language.....	10	8	8	2	26	54
Plying without a license.....	1	1	1	1	9	13
Perjury .....	..	..	2	..	..	2
Resisting police constables .....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Receiving stolen goods .....	1	1	..	1	..	3
Rape .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Riotous and disorderly conduct.....	2	4	..	..	..	6
Riot .....	..	8	..	..	..	8
Robbery .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stealing .....	1	4	..	1	..	6
Setting fire without notice .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Selling spirits without license .....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Trespass .....	7	12	10	2	12	43
Unlawfully having goods .....	..	..	..	2	..	2
Wounding with intent .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
	307	394	628	874	686	2,862

RETURN OF SHIPS AND EMIGRANTS despatched from Calcutta and Madras to Trinidad from 1860-1 and 1861-2,  
according to the Twenty-second Report of Immigration Commissioners, 1862.

	Tonne.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.							Deaths on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.	Number Landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.				
							M.	F.	M.	F.						
David Malcolm .....	538	£ s. d. 11 1 6	Madras	1860. 28 Sept.	1861. 20 Jan.	114	165	62	5	7	2	241	...	5	236	
Clarence .....	1,104	14 0 0	Calcutta	3 Nov.	21 Jan.	79	241	84	22	25	7	379	...	25	354	
Sydenham .....	1,060	14 0 0	Do.	14 Dec. 1861.	6 March.	82	277	63	11	10	2	363	...	12	351	
Castle Howard .....	737	13 10 0	Do.	14 Jan. 2 Feb.	29 March. 7 May.	74	242	76	27	19	3	367	...	11	356	
Adelaide .....	639	12 10 0	Do.	2 Feb. 18 Feb.	13 May.	94	193	75	17	22	3	310	...	53	258	
Brechin Castle .....	537	14 0 0	Do.	18 Feb. 13 March.	28 June.	84	187	69	19	20	1	296	2	23	275	
Nourmahal .....	846	14 0 0	Do.	13 March. 1 Sept.	19 Dec.	107	273	63	14	15	5	370	...	20	360	
Tyburnia .....	1,027	14 0 0	Do.	1 Sept. 9 Oct.	1862. 8 Jan.	100	320	55	14	10	2	401	...	37	364	
Daniel Rankin .....	1,047	11 13 0	Do.	9 Oct. 31 Oct.	8 Jan. 10 Jan.	91	324	72	9	2	3	410	...	18	392	
Alnwick Castle .....	1,087	12 18 0	Do.	31 Oct. 18 Dec.	10 Jan. 6 March.	71	340	87	32	11	8	478	3	5	476	
Clarence .....	1,104	12 18 0	Do.	18 Dec. 1862.	6 March.	78	364	76	12	8	2	462	1	6	457	
Calgrain .....	623	14 10 0	Do.	19 Jan.	17 April.	88	208	50	12	5	6	281	2	5	278	
							3,134	832	194	154	44	4,358	9	220	4,147	

Average rate of contract price being £13 5s.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Colony from 1850 to 1863.

		Revenue.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1850	.....	88,084	.....	77,862
1851	.....	95,733	..	106,316
1852	.....	107,310	.....	110,944
1853	.....	142,782	.....	118,827
1854	.....	101,408	.....	101,016
1855	.....	72,323	..	80,657*
1856	.....	93,213	.....	80,304
1857	.....	131,285	.....	102,247
1858	.....	145,391	.....	174,022
1859	.....	167,385	.....	187,016
1860	.....	184,861	.....	187,220
1861	.....	171,729	.....	188,841
1862	.....	199,372	.....	196,058
1863	.....	184,377	.....	188,981

## VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS from 1850 to 1863.

		Imports.		Exports.
		£		£
1850	.....	476,910	.....	319,394
1851	.....	548,471	.....	390,009
1852	.....	493,274	.....	458,851
1853	.....	504,380	.....	446,076
1854	.....	559,067	.....	880,873
1855	.....	554,534	.....	387,999
1856	.....	666,474	.....	574,767
1857	.....	800,820	.....	1,073,878
1858	.....	825,969	.....	785,863
1859	.....	734,902	.....	820,606
1860	.....	829,304	.....	714,603
1861	.....	856,726	.....	645,561
1862	.....	733,598	.....	739,507
1863	.....	710,972	.....	796,497

NOTES ON THE ANNUAL RETURN OF INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS IN  
TRINIDAD FOR THE YEAR 1863.

The half-yearly Reports required under the 13th Clause of Ordinance No. 16, 1862, together with the Annual Abstract under the 14th Clause, have been already submitted to the Legislative Council. These together furnish full statistical information regarding the actual state of Immigration, and require few special remarks by way of explanation or supplement.

2. The tables are necessarily confined to Coolies resident on estates, whether indentured or unindentured. The number of the latter who have served their time and now reside elsewhere, either in Port of Spain, San

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\* Does not include expenditure of immigration.

Fernando, or the rural hamlets, has become too great, and, generally speaking, too unsettled in their habits to be noticed further in these reports than as forming a portion of the 4 520 Indian immigrants not under indenture, and who hold certificates of having terminated their industrial residence. The women and children belonging to this class are naturally more numerous than among those indentured to, or resident on estates, but their exact proportion can scarcely be estimated till the next general Census. They have exhibited a new feature during the last year or eighteen months, and imitated the Chinese in cultivating gardens in the vicinity of town and elsewhere, sometimes on an extensive scale, while the numerous huts erected in these gardens show that to a certain extent they are becoming identified with the creole population. They possess, besides, large numbers of horned stock, well selected and well cared for.

3. Planters, however, complain, and not without reason, that these huts, particularly in the vicinity of town, afford a ready refuge to numerous absentees from estates' labour, whom the masters can scarcely apprehend, owing to a skilfully arranged outpost system, which, by preconcerted signals, warns the runaways of any approaching search.

4. There is some foundation for this assertion, but it does not account for the increased numbers who deserted work in 1863 as compared with 1862, viz., 453 against 373, or 20 per cent. additional, while the increase in the whole body of indentured labour on estates was only 900 or 10 per cent. Other causes may be shortly enumerated.

5. Such as the increased demand for field hands on the neighbouring shores of the Spanish Main, where the natives have deserted the cocoa estates and other usual culture, to escape service in the miserable struggles that desolate Venezuela. This causes a heavy drain on both contract and free labour, which must continue in the absence of any extratraditional treaty with that province, to enable the planters of this colony to trace and bring back their fugitive apprentices.

6. Illegal absence is encouraged by the fact that sturdy vagrants are no longer punished by the magistrate on apprehension, but restored to their employers by the captors on payment of certain fees, to be afterwards deducted from the vagrant's wages. Should the employer decide on punishing the offender, he must apply for a warrant to bring him before the magistrate; this, of course, entails more or less delay, and as there is no authority for locking up the culprit in the meantime, he again escapes, leaving the master minus both his trouble and the fee paid for capture. In point of fact, during the busy season of crop, the master rarely proceeds before the magistrate, as this mode of punishment involves much loss of time in attendance at the Station-house of overseers or superintendents whose absence from estates' duty would jeopardize interests of major importance; the offence is consequently overlooked, and the culprit having escaped the fine or imprisonment to which he was liable, is apt to look on the fault as trivial, and repeat it on small temptation.

7. Illegal absence occasioned by proprietors enticing from service the indentured servants of others is now exceptional, owing to the equalized supply of labour, and confined to distant and sequestered settlements



where social regulations and police influence have scarcely penetrated. There exists, however, a rather ingenious mode by which an immigrant under indenture manages to transfer his services and yet escapes detection ; this is by obtaining possession of a *bonâ fide* certificate of industrial residence which has been granted to another—if that of a dead man so much the better. This may be done in various ways, by stealing, purchasing, or borrowing. The two first are simple transactions, the last more complex, something in the banking line. Secret companies exist, who advance to any steady labourer in their neighbourhood the means to buy his remaining period of industrial residence ; on receiving his certificate, he is bound to purchase all his necessities from the parties who have advanced him the money, and he further deposits with them his certificate till his debt be liquidated, that is to say, he becomes again what he was in India, the bondsman of another. The banker, on his part, immediately invests the certificate by hiring it out to an immigrant who has not finished his time, and if this last be newly arrived, and, consequently, not easily recognized, he may, perhaps for years, escape detection by a judicious change of residence.

8. Although, as above stated, absentees have considerably increased during the last year, yet the numbers tabulated exhibit rather an extreme view of the gravity of the case, for a certain proportion of the immigrants thus registered have been away for years from the estates to which they were originally indentured, and have been returned as absent more in compliance with established form than as representing an integral portion of estates' available labour.

9. While absenteeism has increased since the preceding year, it is somewhat gratifying to find that the mortality among the Indians residing on estates, whether free or indentured, has considerably diminished. This class of the population numbers 14,140, and the deaths registered among them, exclusive of 30 who died in hospital after landing, but before distribution, were 339 ; this includes 87 who died in the public hospitals of San Fernando and Port of Spain after admission from the estates on which they were indentured, as well as 5 who died in gaol. This establishes a rate of mortality equal to 2·4 per cent., which is under that of Lancashire. Including 30 who died in hospital on embarkation the rate would rise to 2·6, still under that of Lancashire. These last, however, should more fairly be classed with deaths on board ship, to which I shall refer presently.

10. For reasons mentioned above, the death-rate among Coolies who have terminated their contracts and do not reside on estates cannot be estimated with anything like precision. Assuming, as is probable, that their families bear the same numerical proportion to the families of those residing on estates, their aggregate number would be 3,789 ; on these the mortality, if calculated from the deaths of this class, which took place in the public hospitals, whither they usually resorted when ill, was 22 or 0·5 per cent. This is probably too low, as some may have died elsewhere than in hospital ; but the singular freedom from casualties of the seasoned Indian in Trinidad, and under favourable circumstances, is evident from

the fact that the Indian Training School or Orphan Asylum, which numbers 61 inmates, is thus reported on by the Rev. Henry Richards—"I am happy to say that we had no deaths at the Orphan Home during the year 1863."

11. The mortality among immigrants at sea for the same season, during the passage from Calcutta to Trinidad, was 32·5 adults on 1,328·5 embarked = 2 : 4 per cent. This is so far remarkable as being the lowest death-rate on record here, and will probably bear favourable comparison with other similar undertakings. In special reports on each ship as she arrived, the probable causes of this success were pointed out, and I shall now only allude to it by remarking, that it was attained more by care at the depot, and the precautions taken by the agent on embarkation, and followed out afterwards on board, than due to any real physical superiority of the Indians shipped; because, taken as a whole, they have rather deteriorated than otherwise of late years; their intrinsic value diminishing with the increasing competition for their services.

12. BREACH OF CONTRACT.—453 have been committed to gaol in 1863, as against 721 in 1862. At the first blush this diminution in the face of an increased population would argue a vast improvement in the industrial character of the Coolie. But it is unfortunately attributable to less gratifying sources—partly to the desire on the part of the employer to escape the trouble of appealing to the magistrate, as explained in paragraph 6 of these notes, and partly to the fact, that without any trouble the employer can always secure the repayment of any days lost by the apprentice by simply registering them in the weekly returns, and procuring their endorsement at the expiry of the indenture. Commitments to gaol for offences other than breach of contract have increased in about the same proportion that the latter diminished, viz., 233 to 126 in the preceding year; the increment has been principally in assault and larceny, obscene language and exposure of the person. The gradual increase in numbers of the Indian population naturally begets a sort of bastard courage or recklessness sufficient to account for the gradual rise in the proportion of committals under these heads.

13. PROPORTION OF SEXES.—Of the total 14,140 Indians residing on estates, 12,090 are adults, and of these 3,029, or somewhat over one-third, are women; the remaining 2,050 are children under 10 years of age; among them the sexes are pretty fairly balanced, 1,085 being boys, and 965 girls.

14. The influx and efflux of labour from the neighbouring colonies continue pretty much the same as in previous years. The numbers are—

Landed	...	...	..	...	...	2,269
Sailed	...	...	...	...	...	172

thus leaving 2,097 as a permanent addition to the population. The question may be asked, how it happens, that with this incessant stream pouring into the colony, there should be a still greater demand for Indian labour than during three previous years. The answer will vary according to circumstances. Some maintain that the application for 2,000 Coolies

for the ensuing year is preposterously large ; they are gentlemen whose estates are already planted up, and, consequently, sufficiently handed, or situated in well-peopled districts, where their own intelligence and means can always command what extra labour they require, without contributing to any further supply to estates in general by an export tax levied on their own produce. These, again, are looked on as deficient in forethought, and sacrificing the future to the present by those who are actively engaged in extending cultivation and doubling their crops, which cannot be done, they say, without a large addition of indentured labour which alone is continuous. They maintain further that the influx of labour from other places is insufficient to keep pace with the demand, and is principally absorbed in replacing the seasoned hands who flock to the small cocoa and provision holdings, or squat on the Crown lands. The true cause of the demand for Indian labour probably is, that although expensive, it is easy of application, and can be depended on ; and this demand will keep pace with the price of sugar so long as a primitive system of agriculture continues where the steam-plough is unknown, thorough drainage neglected, and 30,000 acres of canes weeded by manual instead of implemental labour, while the stock that should be so occupied are in the meantime eating their heads off in stall or pen.

15. CHINESE.—Of the immigrants introduced by the “Wanata” in July of the preceding year it is impossible to speak with any satisfaction. As shown by the tables, they have died and absconded in great numbers, and the remainder, with few exceptions, are unable to earn anything like comfortable wages. As, however, the colony must no doubt look to China in future for much of its contract labour, it will be well to view this emigration by the light of such experience as we already possess. In 1853 a considerable number of Chinese, about 1,100, were introduced here. They were imported in three ships, of which the first named, the *Australia*, arrived on the 4th of March, having left Amoy about the close of 1852 ; she disembarked upwards of 400 men, nearly all in good order. Although at first troublesome from misunderstandings on the score of work or wages, which were neither easily avoided nor arranged on account of a total absence of interpreters, yet these people generally turned out well, because they were mostly able-bodied peasants, and landed here early enough in the year to become seasoned during the dry weather to the climate and customs of the country. The second ship, the *Clarendon*, arrived from Canton on the 23rd of April with an equally select body of men—rather late in the season perhaps, but still early enough for the lot to become somewhat settled before the rains commenced. This is a “*sine qua non*” to all safe immigration hither ; for even the native labourers from the other islands undergo a more or less sharp seasoning if they migrate to Trinidad late in the year. During dry weather the sea breeze invigorates, the manufacture of sugar is cheerful, and though last, not least, the wages are comparatively high ; a strong man’s strength is then a very marketable commodity, and may be fully exercised without risk, while at the same time an abundant supply of nutritious and palatable sweets leaves little to be desired in the shape of food.

But after the wet season commences, about the end of May, with an average rainfall of 80 inches between that and January, perhaps with some three weeks of temperate weather intervening in September or October, the cheerful bustle of crop changes to the unvarying monotony of weeding undrained clays, which habit alone can render endurable. The wages too are lower, and while the seasoned immigrant works on without much risk in the rain, earning perhaps his shilling in less than five hours, the new comer falls sick at once, or earns a pittance inadequate to meet the wants of a system lowered by cold and damp. The seasoned immigrant returns from the field to a home which experience has furnished with the requisite appliances, while the new comer sits down in cold discomfort, without, in all probability, the precaution of shifting his damp clothing; hence dysentery and gangrenous ulceration of the extremities, aggravated to a certain extent by the want of cleanliness and foul-feeding which characterize the great mass of Eastern immigrants. The last ship of 1853 was the *Lady Flora Hastings*, from the Province of Fokéén. Her immigrants were inferior to those by the two other ships, and many were confirmed opium-smokers. They were landed during the first week in July, proved a source of continual annoyance to the estates that received them, and, before six months passed, suffered so severely from dysentery and sores, as to form a subject of inquiry by the Local Government.

16. After a lapse of nine years Chinese immigration was renewed, and the *Wanata* arrived in July, 1862, from Hong Kong with 452 souls, of whom 115 were women. The season of the year was against them, and their previous occupations, as reported at the time, unfitted the greater number for the exposure and laborious life of agriculturists. Their women have realized a still more unfavourable impression. Of 109 originally distributed on estates, only five are now returned as present. They were shipped as the wives of immigrants, whom they have now either left, or by whom they have been altogether repudiated. Very few of them have ever attempted to gain their own livelihood, and their reputed husbands were incapable of self-support, much less of affording any assistance from their scanty earnings, averaging less than 5d. per day. These women were imported at an enormous expense, and have turned out worse than useless. It is therefore desirable that any further accession of Chinese to this country should consist not only of men who can support themselves, but of their bona fide wives, able and willing to help the husband; for there is no experience on record here to show that the Chinese labourer can do more during his first year of residence than support himself. However small the proportion of women to accompany the Chinese arrivals of next year, it should be restricted to legal wives whom they cannot desert, otherwise it were better to send the great majority of immigrants as single men, and trust to their finding wives here, like their predecessors, among the natives of the colony, who can appreciate their industry and other good qualities. In the last Census the males of Trinidad outnumber the females, but when the Indian element, which does not intermarry with the others, is eliminated, the females

preponderate as in nearly all the other British West India Colonies. As regards the Chinese women who may be introduced here in future, it becomes a question of great importance to their own safety, whether they should not be indentured on arrival like any other female immigrants. The measure would be applicable to all persons able to work when the husband declined the responsibility of supporting, and would at least secure to these unfortunates the same Government surveillance which is now extended to the males.

17. Perhaps Chinese immigrants would be more careful with whom they elected to embark as wives, were they aware that they cannot purchase any balance of contract residence here, without also liquidating whatever was due on the previous account for their reputed wives (see clause 21 of Ordinance No. 16, 1862). The agent in China, when he informs them of this and the general laws of the colony as affecting immigrants, might at the same time draw their attention to the fact, that in Trinidad many of their countrymen who originally landed as contract labourers have now, by patient industry, attained a fair position in life, acquired houses, land, and commercial influence. The agent may point to those who have returned to China after ten years' residence here with comparative wealth; and these men, five of whom left Trinidad this month for Hong Kong, may tell their compatriots there that, having overcome the earlier difficulties inseparable from expatriation, they not only managed to live with comfort, but to carry back with them from 3,000 dols. to 4,000 dols. each, and that the same good fortune awaits those who unflinchingly pursue the same career.

18. **ADVANCES.**—This also is a question of too great importance to be passed over in silence, when the results of experience are being canvassed. Its proper treatment ranks next to the proper season for embarking emigrants. Few of the Chinese of 1853 ever repaid the money advanced to them in China, although great numbers of the men by the two earlier ships eventually turned out first-rate labourers when they were well managed. The attempt to deduct it even in the smallest proportions caused such endless strife and vagrancy, that the greater number of proprietors preferred paying it themselves, and in many cases it was never ultimately recovered. All experience here is certainly against its being made repayable from the labourers' wages. In the instance of the people by the *Wanata*, who have been now nearly two years in the colony, out of 326 contract servants, who thus owed an aggregate of £900, only two have repaid 10 dols. each, and they happen to be household servants; none of the rest appear to have saved a single dollar, and one who hanged himself, a tailor by trade, was reported to have done so to escape the repayment of moneys which he found his earnings could never satisfy. Should immigration continue from China, and it be found impracticable to embark immigrants without the inducement of advances, let them be in the form of bounty, and allow their scanty wages to be paid free of deduction. The mere fact of debt hanging over them caused many to abscond or become despondent, and aggravated the disadvantages under which they laboured when encountering on arrival a language and customs alike

strange. The bounty, well applied, would induce a better class of men to emigrate, and if inexpedient to make it altogether a free gift, it might be repaid by the immigrant at the close of his contract, as one of the conditions of receiving his certificate of industrial residence, and if he were then either unable or unwilling to repay the money, his contract might be extended for another year, on which the employer should pay the indenture fee into the Treasury, to reimburse the colony for the bounty advanced. The risk of loss would not be great, and the arrangement is not one whose principle would be objected to either by the employer or the contract servant.

19. The expected arrival of a continuous stream of Chinese immigrants induces me to suggest in conclusion the advisability of laying some restrictions on the sale of opium as now conducted here. When the drug is high-priced as in China, it can only be used in moderation by the working classes, when its stimulus is as harmless and agreeable as those of tea, tobacco, &c.; but when cheap, as it happens to be here, circumstances alter, it is used more freely, and gradually becomes a poison, from which the victim rarely escapes. The deaths of most of the Chinese here are indirectly attributable to the dysenteric affections which generally attend the abuse of opium.

20. Up to 1863 any Indian immigrant, on giving one month's notice to his employer and to the Agent-General, could change his employer and get himself re-indentured to another at the end of this third year, a privilege of which he could avail himself again for the fifth year. This power of changing about has, however, been cancelled by the Imperial Government, and the contract for five years is to be held as binding on all Indian immigrants arrived since 1863. The wisdom of this legislation is apparent from the fact that only 17 out of 9,127 contract servants have, during the year 1863, applied for leave to change their original settlement. The inference is, that they were satisfied with the employers to whom their services were assigned by Government.

21. In noting the extraordinary immunity from death which characterizes the seasoned Indian, it should have been further stated that similar good fortune occasionally attends the European. In a January *Port of Spain Gazette* for 1863 it is recorded, and it is to be presumed on authority unlikely to be questioned, that during the preceding two and a-half years the mortality in Her Majesty's 14th Regiment, numbering 240, was limited to two men, one woman, and three children at the Barracks of St. James's in this colony, a site usually esteemed insalubrious.

HENRY MITCHELL,  
Agent-General of Immigrants.

## GOVERNORS OF THE COLONY DURING THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND SINCE THE ISLAND HAS APPERTAINED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

### SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

11 Oct., 1735, Lt.-Col. E. S. de Linan y Vera.	1782, " J. A. Gil, Knight.
4th Dec., 1745, Don F. de La Monteras.	1765, " J. de Bruno.
19th June, 1746, " J. J. Salcedo.	1766, " J. de Flores.
1752, " F. Manclares.	1773, " J. de Dios Valdez.
1757, " P. de La Moneda.	30th Nov., 1776, " M. Falquez.
1760, " J. San Juan.	21st Aug., 1779, " M. de Salavaria.
	1st Sept., 1783, " J. M. de Chacon.

### BRITISH GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

1797, Sir R. Abercrombie.	13th April, 1840, Col. Sir H. Macleod, Governor.
1798, J. Harvey, Col. Fullerton, Lt.-Col. Thos. Pictou. } Commissioners.	21st Nov., 1840, Major Barlow, 14th Regiment (acting).
1st June, 1801, Col. Sir F. Pictou.	14th Dec., 1840, Major Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General (acting).
20th June, 1803, Col. Fullerton.	25th Sept., 1841, Lt.-Col. Sir C. Chichester, 81st Regiment (acting).
20th July, 1803, Brigadier-General Sir T. Hislop.	9th May, 1842, Col. Sir H. Macleod.
9th January, 1810, Lt.-Col. Tolly, 1st West India Regiment (acting).	29th June, 1842, Major F. Fuller (acting).
25th April, 1811, Col. Munroe.	8th Aug., 1842, Lt.-Col. Sir C. Chichester, (acting).
14th June, 1813, Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart.	3rd May, 1843, Col. Sir. H. Macleod.
21st April, 1821, Lt.-Col. A. W. Young, 1st West India Regiment (acting).	8th Feb., 1845, Lt.-Col. E. C. Archer, Deputy Quartermaster-General (acting).
18th Feb., 1823, Sir R. J. Woodford.	2nd July, 1845, Col. Sir H. Macleod.
1st April, 1828, Major Capadose, 1st West India Regiment (acting).	21st April, 1846, Lt.-Col. Brown, 34th Regiment (acting).
18th April, 1828, Sir C. F. Smith, Royal Engineers (acting).	29th April, 1846, Lord Harris.
29th July, 1828, Col. Farquharson (acting).	12th June, 1851, Lt.-Col. Ward, Royal Engineers (acting).
10th March, 1829, Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.	11th Feb., 1853, Major Halliday, 36th Regiment (acting).
20th Nov., 1829, Lt.-Col. Doherty, 1st West India Regiment (acting).	25th Feb., 1853, Lord Harris.
15th February, 1830, Major-General Sir L. Grant.	26th Jan., 1854, Major L. Bouchier, 69th Regiment (acting).
15th May, 1830, Lt.-Col. Doherty, 1st West India Regiment (acting).	10th March, 1854, Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B., Governor.
3rd June, 1830, Lt.-Col. Sir C. F. Smith (acting).	27th Oct., 1856, Lt.-Col. Brooks, 67th Regiment (acting).
5th Dec., 1831, Major-General Sir L. Grant.	26th Jan., 1857, Robert William Keate, Governor.
9th June, 1833, Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lt.-Governor.	7th April, 1860, J. Walker, C.B., Lt.-Governor.
8th March, 1839, Lt.-Col. Mein, 74th Regiment (acting).	25th March, 1861, Major Holworthy, 14th Regiment (acting).
24th March, 1839, Col. Sir E. M. McGregor, Governor-General.	May, 1861, R. W. Keate.
28th March, 1839, Lt.-Col. Mein, 74th Regiment (acting).	25th July, 1864, Major Thompson, 6th Regiment, Ad. Government.
	6th Sept., 1864, Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Governor.

### CONSTITUTION.

The Government is administered by a Governor, and an Executive Council of three Members. There is also a Legislative Council of Members, including the Governor, who is President, six official and eight unofficial members, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

There is no representative Assembly.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor, President.

The Senior Officer Commanding her  
Majesty's Forces.The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor.

W. G. Knox, Chief Justice.  
J. S. Bushe, Colonial Secretary.  
C. W. Warner, C.B., Attorney-General.  
Sir C. H. J. Cuyler, Bart, Receiver-General.  
G. Garcia, Solicitor-General.  
H. Mitchell, Agent-General Immigrants.

Frederic Warner.  
Henry Johnson.  
Robert Wilson.  
C. G. Pantin.  
G. P. Mackenzie.  
L. A. A. Verteuil.  
Henry Watte.  
Andre Bernard.

CLERK OF COUNCIL, R. L. GUPPY.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Com- mander-in-Chief ...	Hon. J. T. Manners Sutton ... £3,500	Landing Waiter at San Fernando ...	A. K. Wight	£200
Private Secretary ...	C. H. Mann- ers Sutton 300	Agent-General Im- migrants ...	Hn.H.Mitchell	800
Colonial Secretary ...	Hn. J. S. Bushe 800	Sub-Agent " ...	Hy. Anderson	300
Confidential Clerk ...	R. L. Guppy 300	Clerks " ...	C. Mitchell...	200
Assistant Clerk ...	John Cadiz 200	" " ...	L. Pierre ...	150
Receiver-General ...	Sir C. H. J. Cuyler, Bart. 800	" " ...	A. Harragin	100
Assistant Receiver- General ...	E. J. Eagles 500	Agent of Immigrants at Calcutta ...	T. Warner ...	1,600
Sub - Receiver (San Fernando) ...	J. F. Knox 400	Auditor-General ...	R. Russell ...	600
Clerk in Receiver- General's Office ...	J. Basanta. . 330	Clerk, Auditor- General's Office...	J.W. O'Brien	300
" " ...	J. T. Tench 330	" " ...	T. Tench ...	100
" " ...	H. Guppy... 275	Commissioner of Assessed Taxes ...	H. A Fitt ...	600
" " ...	C. Farnum 250	Clerk to " ..	Charles Bushe	300
" " ...	D. Horsford 250	Messenger to, ...	— Brodie ...	50
" " ...	O. Harley ... 150	Keeper of Maps and Surveys, and Escribano Court	M. Sorzano...	375
Landing Waiter ...	C. Chipchase 300	of Intendent ...		
" " ...	John O'Brien 250	Registrar - General	H. A. Fitt ...	500
" " ...	J. Cazabon... 220	Clerk " ...	W. Cazabon	220
" " ...	F. Weedon... 220	Harbour Master,		
" " ...	F. Basanta (Monos) 75	Port of Spain ...	R. H. Stewart	630
Locker ...	F. Danglade 150	Assistant " ...	T. La Croix...	100
" " ...	H. Hicks ... 110	Harbour Master,		
" " ...	J. O'Brien, jun. 82	San Fernando ...	F. J. Knox ...	100
Supervisor ...	H. Chipchase 330	Superintendent Public Works ...	J. Meagher...	400
" " ...	A. Bourne ... 330	Overseer " ...	J. Black ...	200
" " ...	H. Cadiz ... 330	Clerk " ...	A. Scamarony	180
" " ...	G. Roget ... 330	Postmaster-General	Wm. Eversley	350
" " ...	H. Hughes ... 100	Clerk " ...	J. Richards ...	200
Assistant Supervisor,	A. Fabien ... 250	" " ...	R. Minor ...	100
" " ...	O. Wyke ... 250	Botanist ...	H. Prestoe ...	200
Clerk and Locker at San Fernando ...	J. E. Harris 200	Gardener ...	J. Horne ...	100



## JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court	HnG.W.Knox	£1,500	Attorney-General ...	Hon. C. W. Warner, C.B.	£2800
First Puisne Judge	H. T. Bowen	1,000	Solicitor-General ...	Hon. G. Garcia	200
Second " "	H. Fits Gerald	1,000	Marshal ...	Ed. Murray,	fees and ... 350
Registrar of the Courts,	T. Warner ...	600	Commissioner Petty Civil Court ...	Jno. Cockerton	200
Acting " "	Philip Gomes		Clerk " "	C. H. Lorienthe	150
Clerk in Registrar-General's Office...	W. Budge ...	240	Assistant do.	A. Fournier...	50
" " "	B. L. Gibbs...	100	Official Assignee ...	John Stone...	Fees.
" " "	J. H. Rat ...	90	Crown Solicitor ...	James Driggs	300
Clerk to the Judges	John Fuller..	200			

## STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES AND CLERKS.

Western district, County St. George	John Stone...	£600	Eastern District, County St. Patrick, and Commissioner Petty Civil Court, San Fernando ...	Chas. Hobson	£500
Clerk ...	H. Cockerton	250	Clerk ...	K. Clarke ...	250
Assistant do. ...	H. Stone ...	62	Western District, County St. Patrick	T. W. Fuller	400
Eastern District, County St. George	J. S. Hobson	500	Clerk ...	G. M. Best	150
Clerk ...	H. Bath ...	200	County Mayaro ...	H. L. Jobity	200
County Victoria ...	T. S. Warner and £400 from Home Government.	100		and £150 as Warden.	
Clerk ...	H. P. Hobson	200	Toco & Blansicheuse	A. Redhead	400
Assistant do. ...	C. Huggins...	100		and £100 as Warden.	
County of Caroni ...	H. J. Pantin	500			
Clerk ...	L. P. Pierre	200			

## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Diocesan ...	The Bishop of Barbadoes..		Island Curates—		
Archdeacon ...	Rev. George Cummins..	£500	St. Michael ...	Rev. A. Eckel	£400
Rectors of Parishes—			" " St. Matthew	(acting) ...	150
Holy Trinity ...	Rev. S. L. B. Richards	600	" " St. John ...	The Archdeacon	150
St. Paul ...	" C. A. Newsam	350	St. Thomas ...	Rev. B. Graham	150
St. Mary ...	" H. Richards	350	Christ Church ...	" J. Semper	150
St. Stephen ...	" C. Gillet...	350	St. Jude ...	George Dunn,	Catechist... 150
St. Andrew ...	" R. Critchlow	350	Assistant Curates—		
St. Luke ...	" P. LeMaistre	350	Holy Trinity ...	W. D. Arrindel	100
St. Philip & St. Peter	" H. N. Huggins	350	St. Paul ...	S. J. Branch	100
			All Saints, Royal Gaol, & Hospital	W. G. Wall..	150

## ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Archbishop... ..	Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Gonin...	£1,000	Twenty Curates, at £150 each; one assistant at £130; and one at £100.		£3,230
Curate, Port of Spain ...		300			
Four Assistants do., at £130, ...					
520 Sacristan Mayor, £130 ...		650			

Principal Queen's Collegiate School	H. Deighton	£700	Inspector ...	A. W. Anderson	£500
Second Master ...	H. W. Caird	500	Superintend. Model School for Boys...	L. Troughin..	250
Third " "	T. F. Stewart	300	" " Girls..	Mrs. Alcock	250
French " "	F. Von Schalknyek	200			

Health Officer ...	{ Thos. Anderson, M.D. ...	£150	Resident Inspector, Leper Asylum ...	{ L. Rochard... £200
Public Vaccinator and Medical Attendant at Gaol & Lunatic Asylum...	{ Thos. Murray, M.D. ...	445	Resident Superintendent Lunatic Asylum ...	{ W. Pashley... 150
Consulting Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, and Police Surgeon	{ B. J. Dasent	250	Sanitary Inspector	{ D. Hart ... nil.
House Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	{ R. Mercer, M.D.	700	Inspector of Police and Prisons ...	{ H. G. Bushe 450
Dispenser "	{ M. Rochford	150	Superintendent Prisons	{ D. Hart ... 350
Clerk "	{ S. Fitz Gerald	175	Sub-Inspector Police	{ M. Thomas... 200
House Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, and Police Surgeon ...	{ K. Findlay, M.D.	800	Clerk of Royal Gaol	{ W. H. Searle 150
Dispenser do.	{ B. Gittens ...	100	Assistant	{ S. W. Gould 75
Clerk, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando	{ D. Watson... 100		Overseer of " Royal Gaol ...	{ C. McCarthy 120
Medical Attendant, Leper Asylum ...	{ L. Saturnin, M.D. ...	250	Clerk of Police ...	{ J. Harragin £109 10s.
			Government Printer	{ H. J. Mills... 800
			First Government Messenger ...	{ G. Steeres ... 245
			Second "	{ H. Hayden... 175

## SPANISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Showing the proportion they bear to each other and those of England:—

## WEIGHTS.

The Fanega ... ..	110 lbs. English.	One Aroba ... ..	25 lbs. English.
The Quintal ... ..	100 " "	Four Arobas ... ..	1 Quintal.

## MEASURES.

Varas.	Estadale.	Solare.	Varas.	Estadale.	Solare.	Suirte.	Fanega.
100 ...	1		10,000 ...	100 ...	4 ...	1	
2,500 ...	25 ...	1	40,000 ...	400 ...	16 ...	4 ...	1

	English inches.		English inches.
The Vara of Castille ... ..	32,952	The Vara of Madrid ... ..	30,166
" Seville ... ..	33,127		

The measure used in surveying in Trinidad is the Quarée, containing  $18,526\frac{1}{4}$  Varas of Castille, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  English acres; consequently, 100 Quarées are equal to 320 acres.

The side of a square of a Quarée, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  English acres is equal to  $373\frac{1}{2}$  English feet,  $408\frac{3}{4}$  Spanish do., 350 French do., or  $136\frac{1}{2}$  Spanish Varas. The weights and measures now used, and which are *alone legal*, are the standard weights and measures of Great Britain.

## LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, with office at present held, and the year when they first entered the Public Service:—

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Year.
		£	
Alcock, Mrs. ....	Teacher, Girls' School	250	1855
Anderson, A. W. ....	Inspector Schools	500	1852
Anderson, Thos., M.D. ....	Health Officer	150	1825
Anderson, Hy. ....	Sub Immigration Agent	300	1857
Bowen, H. P. ....	Puaine Judge	1,000	1846
Bushe, J. S. ....	Colonial Secretary	800	1853
Bushe, H. G. ....	Inspector Police and Prisons	450	1859
Bushe, C. ....	Clerk, Commissioner Income Tax	300	1862
Basanta, J. ....	Clerk, Treasury	330	1831
Basanta, F. ....	Landing Waiter, Bocas	75	1858
Bourne, A. ....	Supervisor	330	1859
Black, J. ....	Overseer Pub. Works, but entered Pub. Ser. 1829	200	1847
Bath, H. J. ....	Clerk Peace, St. Joseph	200	1861
Best, G. M. ....	Ditto Cedros	150	1861
Cuyler, Sir C. H. J. ....	Receiver-General	800	1846
Caird, H. W. ....	Assistant Master, College School	500	1859
Chipchase, Chas. ....	Landing Waiter	330	1841
Chipchase, Hy. ....	Supervisor	330	1849
Cadiz, H. J. ....	Supervisor	330	1854
Cadiz, John ....	Clerk, Government House	200	1861
Cazabon, J. D. ....	Landing Waiter	220	1852
Cockerton, Jno. ....	Commissioner Petty Civil Court	200	1838
Cockerton, Hy. ....	Clerk Peace, Port of Spain	250	1860
	Sub-Inspector Police	200	
Cazabon, W. H. ....	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	220	1859
Clarke, Kenneth ....	Clerk Peace, La Brea	250	1863
Driggs, James ....	Crown Solicitor	300	1862
Dasent, B. J. ....	Consulting Surgeon, Col. Hospital and Police Sur.	250	1860
Danglade, F. J. ....	Warehouse Keeper	150	1860
Deighton, H. ....	Principal, College School	700	1860
Eagles, E. J. ....	Assistant Receiver-General	500	1857
Eversley, Wm. ....	Postmaster-General	350	1852
Finlay, K. ....	House Sur., Col. Hos., San Fer., and Police Sur.	800	1856
Fitt, Henry Alex. ....	Registrar-General	500	1860
Fuler, John ....	Clerk to Judges	300	1860
Fuller, Theo. W. ....	Stipendiary Magistrate	400	1854
Fabein, Auguste ....	Assistant Supervisor	250	1840
Fernam, Charles ....	Fourth Clerk, Treasury	250	1860
Fitzgerald, Horace ....	Puaine Judge	1,000	1862
Fitzgerald, Samuel ....	Clerk, Colonial Hospital	175	1860
Gomez, Philip ....	Assistant Registrar	600	1858
Guppy, R. L. ....	Confidential Clerk, Government House	300	1859
Guppy, H. F. J. ....	Third Clerk, Treasury	275	1858
Garcia, George ....	Solicitor-General	200	1849
Gould, Saml. W. ....	Second Clerk, Royal Gaol	75	1858
Gittins, B. J. ....	Dispenser, San Fernando Hospital	100	1862
Hughes, Henry ....	Supervisor and Warden	450	1849
Hobson, J. S. ....	Stipendiary Magistrate	500	1850
Hobson, Charles ....	Stipendiary Magistrate	500	1854
Hobson, H. P. ....	Clerk Peace, San Fernando	200	1860
Hart, Daniel ....	Superintendent of Prisons	350	1847
Hicks, H. ....	Locker	110	1853
Hayden, H. ....	Messenger, Government House	120	1855
Horsford, David ....	Fifth Clerk, Treasury	250	1861
Harley, O. ....	Sixth Clerk, Treasury	150	1862
Huggins, C. ....	Assistant Clerk Peace, San Fernando	100	1862
Haragin, John ....	Clerk Police	£109 10s	1862
Haragin, Alfred ....	Clerk, Immigration Office	100	1864
Harris, J. E. ....	Locker, San Fernando	200	1862

LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICERS (*continued*) :—

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Year.
		£	
Horn, C. ....	Gardener, Botanical Garden ...	100	1859
Jobity, H. L. ....	Stipendiary Magistrate and Warden ...	350	1860
Knox, W. G. ....	Chief Justice ...	1,500	1845
Knox, F. J. ....	Sub-Receiver and Harbour Master, San Fernando ...	500	1852
La Croix, Thos. ....	Assistant Harbour Master ...	100	1860
Loreilhe, S. L. ....	Clerk, Petty Civil Court ...	200	1851
Murray, Thos., M.D. ....	Med. Off., R. Gaol, Lunatic Asylum, & Pub. Vac. ...	445	1825
Murray, Edward ...	Marshal ...	350 & fees	1821
Meagher, J. ....	Superintendent Public Works ...	520	1863
McCarthy, Chas. ....	Overseer, Royal Gaol ...	120	1843
Mitchell, Henry ...	Immigration Agent ...	800	1850
Mitchell, C. ....	Clerk, Immigration Office ...	200	1859
Mercer, R. ....	House Surgeon, Colonial Hospital ...	700	1854
Minor, R. ....	Clerk, Post Office ...	100	1862
O'Brien, Jno. ....	Landing Waiter ...	250	1830
O'Brien, J. ....	Locker ...	£82 10s.	1846
O'Brien, J. W. ....	Clerk, Audit Office ...	300	1851
Pantin, H. J. ....	Stipendiary Magistrate ...	500	1850
Piere, L. P. ....	Clerk Peace, Couva ...	200	1860
Piere, L. ....	Clerk, Immigration Office ...	150	1860
Pashley, W. ....	Supervisor, Lunatic Asylum ...	150	1858
Redhead, A. ....	Stipendiary Magistrate and Warden ...	500	1839
Russel, R. ....	Auditor-General ...	600	1861
Rochford, M. ....	Dispenser, Colonial Hospital ...	150	1863
Roget, G. ....	Supervisor ...	330	1857
Rochard, Louis ...	Supervisor, Leper Asylum ...	200	1845
Richards, J. ....	Clerk, Post Office ...	200	1861
Stewart, R. H. ....	Harbour Master ...	630	1838
Stewart, T. F. ....	Teacher, College School ...	300	1859
Schalwyck, F. Von ...	Teacher, College School ...	200	1862
Stone, John ...	Stipendiary Magistrate ...	600	1856
Sorzano, Manuel ...	Keeper Maps and Surveys ...	375	1840
Saturnin, Louis ...	Medical Inspector, Leper Asylum ...	250	18
Steers, G. ....	Messenger, Government House ...	160	1838
Scamaroney, A. ....	Clerk in Superintendent Public Works Office ...	180	1852
Searl, W. H. ....	First Clerk, Royal Gaol ...	150	1859
Stone, Herbert ...	Assistant Clerk, Police Court ...	£62 10s.	1864
Thomas, Martin ...	Sub-Inspector Police ...	200	1846
Tronchin, L. B. ....	Teacher, Boys' School ...	250	1861
Tench, J. H. ....	Clerk, Treasury ...	330	1859
Tench, Thos. ....	Second Clerk, Audit Office ...	100	1863
Warner, C. W. ....	Attorney-General ...	800	1834
Warner, T. S. ....	Stipendiary Magistrate ...	500	1843
Warner, Thorton ...	Immigration Agent, Calcutta ...	1,600	1829
Wyke, O. ....	Assistant Supervisor ...	250	1859
Woodon, Fred. ....	Landing Waiter ...	220	1859
Wight, A. K. ....	Clerk, Sub-Receiver's Office ...	200	1862
Watson, David ...	Clerk, San Fernando Hospital ...	100	1861

## STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, and the district in which they reside :—

John Stone, Port of Spain.  
J. S. Hobson, St. Joseph.  
A. Redhead, Blansicheuse.  
H. L. Jobity, Mayaro.

H. J. Pantin, Couva.  
T. S. Warner, San Fernando.  
Chas. Hobson, San Fernando.  
T. W. Fuller, Cedros.

EXPENDITURE OF EACH DEPARTMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT for  
the year 1864.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Governor ... ..	3,500	0	0			
The Private Secretary ... ..	300	0	0			
				3,800	0	0
Colonial Secretary's Department ... ..				2,520	0	0
Receiver-General's Department ... ..				7,902	10	0
Agent-General Immigrants' Department ... ..				1,880	0	0
Auditor-General's Department ... ..				1,000	0	0
Commissioner of Assessed Taxes Department ... ..				960	0	0
Keeper Maps and Surveys Department ... ..				375	0	0
Registrar-General's Department ... ..				890	0	0
Harbour Master's Department ... ..				1,185	8	4
Superintendent Public Works Department ... ..				990	0	0
Post-office Department ... ..				700	0	0
Botanic Garden Department ... ..				700	0	0
Agent in London Department ... ..				105	0	0
Chief Justice's Department ... ..				3,940	0	0
Registrar of the Courts Department ... ..				1,030	0	0
Attorney-General's Department ... ..				1,100	0	0
Solicitor-General's Department ... ..				202	0	0
The Marshal's Department ... ..				350	0	0
Commissioner Petty Civil Court Department ... ..				425	0	0
Crown Solicitor's Department ... ..				800	0	0
Stipendiary Justices and Clerks' Department ... ..				4,612	10	0
Church of England Establishment ... ..				5,675	0	0
Roman Catholic Church Establishment ... ..				5,230	0	0
Education Establishment ... ..				4,600	0	0
Medical Establishment ... ..				595	0	0
Colonial Hospital Department ... ..				4,715	0	0
San Fernando Hospital Department ... ..				3,220	0	0
Leper Asylum Department ... ..				1,960	0	0
Lunatic Asylum Department ... ..				1,720	0	0
Police Department—Salaries ... ..	10,940	0	0			
„ Clothing, &c. ... ..	8,000	0	0			
				13,940	0	0
Gaol Department—Salaries ... ..	2,325	0	0			
„ Provisions, &c. ... ..	3,550	0	0			
				5,875	0	0
Rent ... ..				1,415	0	0
Transport ... ..				50	0	0
Conveyance of Mails ... ..	4,500	0	0			
Postage ... ..	3,200	0	0			
				7,700	0	0
Works and Buildings ... ..				8,170	0	0
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ... ..				2,650	0	0
Miscellaneous Services ... ..				1,785	0	0
Interest ... ..				7,317	14	0
Immigration, exclusive of Establishment ... ..				28,210	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..				4,000	0	0
Refund of Income Tax ... ..				40	0	0
Irois Foust ... ..				550	0	0
Wash-house and Bath-house ... ..				200	0	0
Sewerage of Port of Spain ... ..				3,000	0	0
Port of Spain Waterworks ... ..				850	0	0
Guaranteed Loan of £125,000 (sinking fund) ... ..				6,894	2	0
Bonds (repayment to Bank of England) ... ..				12,000	0	0
Interest on Tramroad Debentures ... ..				3,321	0	0
Tramroad Debentures ... ..				3,300	0	0
Interest on Sewerage Debentures ... ..				607	10	0
Sewerage Debentures, redemption of ... ..				1,500	0	0
South Naparima Western-road Union Debentures ... ..				300	0	0
South Naparima Western Ward Debentures ... ..				200	0	0



## PERSONS RECEIVING PENSIONS.

			£	s.	d.
George Scotland,	late Chief Justice	...	833	6	8
Thomas F. Johnston,	" Colonial Secretary	...	400	0	0
F. N. West	" Escribano of the Courts	...	400	0	0
E. Hodgkinson	" Marshal	...	310	0	0
K. Mathison	" Citing Officer Common Court	...	100	0	0
Juan Rosi	" Militia Trumpeter	...	20	0	0
G. T. Malvaney	" Dispenser, Colonial Hospital	...	55	0	0
— Caird	" Immigration Agent, Calcutta	...	30	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£2,148	6	8

## OFFICERS NOW EXISTING OF THE LATR MILITIA FORCES, WITH DATES OF THEIR COMMISSION.

## MAJORS.

Louis A. Rochard	...	24th Dec., 1825.	Thomas F. Johnston	...	17th Oct., 1836.
John Cockerton	...	23rd Dec., 1833.			

## CAPTAINS.

Henry Boissiere	...	23rd Dec., 1830.	Frederick J. Swift	...	10th June, 1836.
Philip Gomes	...	20th Nov., 1833.	Daniel Hart	...	31st May, 1837.

## LIEUTENANTS.

H. L. Jobity	...	8th July, 1833.	John Stone	...	29th May, 1835.
Robert Lake	...	28th "	John S. Agostini	...	" "
W. H. Goin	...	20th Oct., 1834.	Renny Blanchard	...	18th Feb., 1836.
John Spiers	...	29th May, 1835.	Henry J. Mills...	...	8th Dec., "

## ENSIGNS.

Victoriano Gomes	...	20th Nov., 1833.	W. Cunningham	...	9th Dec., 1835.
John O'Brien	...	13th Jan., 1834.	P. Latour	...	" "
Leo de Gannes...	...	24th July, 1834.	George Garcia	...	18th Feb., 1836.
F. Le Cadre	...	20th Oct., 1834.	R. H. Stewart	...	" "
Robert Dennistown	...	2nd Feb., 1835.	F. Trabons	...	24th Dec., "

## ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS, WITH DATES WHEN ADMITTED TO PRACTISE IN THE ISLAND.

## ADVOCATES.

J. Cockerton	...	31st July, 1822.	George Garcia	...	4th April, 1842.
F. J. Swift	...	10th Sept., 1829.	F. Warner	...	16th Dec., 1843.
C. W. Warner	...	20th Oct., 1829.	H. Court	...	13th March, 1844.
Charles Hobson	...	19th May, 1830.	H. J. Pantin	...	23rd March, 1847.
J. S. Agostini	...	15th Sept., 1830.	A. Fitz James	...	25th Jan., 1848.
P. Gomez	...	8th Jan., 1831.	R. Guppy	...	28th March, 1848.
A. W. Anderson	...	16th Dec., 1831.	T. W. Fuller	...	7th Jan., 1860.
J. Stone...	...	25th Feb., 1832.	M. M. Philip	...	6th Jan., 1865.

## SOLICITORS.

Samuel Grunidge	...	7th April, 1832.	F. Damian	...	21st July, 1841.
D. A. Clunes	...	" "	Jos. Sicard	...	27th Nov., 1851.
H. H. Anderson	...	21st March, 1833.	H. Cockerton	...	9th Feb., 1853.
W. P. Lynch	...	13th May, 1836.	L. D. O'Connor	...	23rd March, 1854.
H. L. Jobity	...	17th Feb., 1840.	E. L. Michineaux	...	8th Dec., 1851.
J. Driggs	...	2nd May, 1843.	R. M. Teteron	...	5th Feb., 1857.
P. J. Delisalle	...	14th Sept., 1849.	R. M. Griffith	...	6th March, 1857.
B. D. Park	...	6th Feb., 1851.	G. T. Palmer	...	15th May, 1857.
J. P. Ramsay	...	20th May, 1851.	P. Fort	...	26th Sept., 1857.

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Thomas Anderson, M.D. ...	1816	J. M. Bonavita, Montpellier ...	1860
Thomas Murray, M.D.E. ...	1827	R. Mercer, M.D.A. ...	1853
Charles L. Peschin ...	1831	J. V. de Boissiere, M.D.E. ...	1854
Hon H. Mitchell, M.D. ...	1837	B. J. Dasent, M.R.C.S.L. ...	1856
L. A. de Vertirul, M.D., Paris ...	1837	C. Dumaine, ...	1857
K. Finlay, M.D., Ghent ...	1838	J. H. Jenvey, L.M. and M.R.C.S.E. ...	1859
L. Saturnin, M.D., France ...	1838	E. N. Tardy, M.D. ...	1859
A. Leotaud, M.D., Paris ...	1839	E. J. Hammond, M.R.C.S.L. ...	1860
R. Johnston, M.D.E....	1840	R. Knaggs ...	1860
W. Huggins, M.D.E. ...	1841	L. E. Dumaine ...	1862
W. C. Kelaart, M.R.C.S.L. ...	1848	J. Percy ...	1863



## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PAST EVENTS.

1782. The Otahute cane, the bread fruit tree, and the bamboo introduced into the island by St. H. Begorrat, from Martinique.
1787. M. de Lapeyrouse established the first sugar estate in the island.
1795. Freemasons' Lodge, Les Freres Unis, founded by Benoit Dert, who was the first W.M.
1796. Sugar estates established at Tragarite and La Brea.
1797. Charter granted from Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and recorded as No. 77, by Brother De Lannay.
- 1 August, 1799. First Newspaper published in the island by M. Gallagher, entitled *The Trinidad Weekly Courant*.
- 10 August, 1800. H.M. ship Dromedary wrecked on the Parasol Rock, north point of Huevas.
1802. The Union Lodge, No. 60, under the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, was opened by Brother Leonard, W.M.
1803. Freemasons' Lodge erected on Mount Moriah, and dedicated in 1804 by Brother Valentine de Basanta, W.M.
- 12 Oct., 1806. 192 men and one Chinese woman arrived here in the Fortitude, Captain Hughes, from Macao.
- Right Honourable Milner Gibson born in Trinidad.
- 24 March, 1808. Port of Spain destroyed by fire. £50,000 sterling voted by Parliament for the sufferers.
1808. The Colonial Office appointed the first English judge (Smith).
- 26 Jan., 1809. The ship Samuel, Captain Sughrue, struck on the Diamond Rock, in the S.W. point of Chacachacare.
1810. The Rev. T. Talboys formed the first Wesleyan Society in the island.
- 13 June, 1811. Mr. Marryat introduced two motions in the House of Commons—one to give the island British laws; the other, to grant Trinidad a British constitution. Both were lost without a division.
- 26 March, 1812. Severe earthquake at Caraccas.
- 14 June, 1813. Sir R. J. Woodford arrived as Governor.
- 21 June, 1813. Minutes of the Cabildo ordered to be kept in English.
- 1 Jan., 1814. The English language first introduced into the tribunals of the island.
- 15 Jan., 1814. Judge J. T. Bigge appointed Chief Justice.
- 18 March, 1815. Foundation-stone of the church at St. Joseph's laid by Sir R. J. Woodford.
- 26 March, 1816. Foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Port of Spain laid by Sir R. J. Woodford.
- 30 May, 1816. Foundation-stone of Trinity Church laid by Sir R. J. Woodford.
1817. Trinidad visited with yellow fever, which was fatal.
1817. Eastern Market finished.
- 26 March, 1818. Church at St. Joseph's consecrated.
- 26 April, 1818. £1,993 16s. sterling subscribed in the island and remitted to the Waterloo Association in London.
- 1 May, 1818. The town of San Fernando destroyed by fire.
- 21 June, 1818. Judge Bigge left the island.
- 1 June, 1818. Hon. Ashton Warner appointed Chief Justice.
- 20 Dec., 1818. The steamer Woodford first plied in the Gulf.
1819. Vaccine introduced in the island, and Doctor Gumbs appointed vaccinator.

1820. The Botanical Garden commenced at St. Ann's under the direction of David Lockheart. Several plants were imported from the Botanical Garden of St. Vincent, and from Caraccas.
- 23 March, 1820. The Right Reverend Dr. Buckley, Roman Catholic bishop, arrived.
- 22 April, 1820. Governor Woodford left the island on a tour through the West India islands. Lieut.-Colonel Young, 1st W. I. Regiment, administered the Government.
- 3 July, 1820. Governor Woodford returned.
- 12 April, 1821. Governor Woodford left for England. Lieut.-Colonel Young administered the Government.
- 20 July, 1822. The holidays of the several courts of the island reduced to four—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Corpus Christi, and Christmas Day.
- 25 July, 1822. Mr. Hume made a motion in the House of Commons for appointing a commission of inquiry to report on the state of the island of Trinidad.
- 16 Sept., 1822. A proclamation signed this day at Carlton House, authorizing the levying of a legacy duty in Trinidad, the proceeds to be applied in building a hospital in Port of Spain.
- 16 Jan., 1823. An order in Council promulgated, which made one of the hundred changes in the tribunals of the island.
- 18 Feb., 1823. Governor Woodford returned to the island.
- 21 April, 1823. A school founded on the Madras system by the Cabildo.
- 1 May, 1823. The tread-mill introduced in the Royal Goal.
- 25 May, 1823. (Trinity Sunday.) Trinity Church consecrated with great pomp and ceremony.
- Oct., 1823. The Rev. George Cummins arrived.
- 19 Jan., 1824. Henry Maddock, Fortunatus Dwarria, and Jabez Henry arrived as commissioners to the island to inquire into and report on the titles of lands and the state of the laws of the island.
- 21 Jan., 1824. St. James's Barracks commenced.
- 6 July, 1824. The commissioners, Maddock, Dwarria, and Henry, left the island.
- 26 March, 1825. Bishop Coleridge arrived from Barbadoes.
- 20 Sept., 1825. A severe shock of earthquake felt in the island, and which did much damage to the buildings in Port of Spain and to Trinity Church.
- Sept., 1825. The *Port of Spain Gazette* first published.
- 2 March, 1826. The foundation-stone of the Wesleyan Chapel laid in Hanover-street, Port of Spain.
- 11 June, 1827. St. James's Barracks finished at a cost of £80,000 sterling.
- 11 Nov., 1827. The Wesleyan Chapel in Hanover-street opened for service by the Rev. S. P. Woolly.
- 24 March, 1828. Bishop Buckley died, and was buried with great state formalities.
- 1 April, 1828. Governor Woodford left for Jamaica, and on his passage from that island to England in the transport Duke of York he died, 15 May, 1828.
- 9 March, 1829. Major-General Sir Lewis Grant arrived from the Bahamas as Governor of Trinidad.
- 21 June, 1829. The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel McDonnell, Roman Catholic bishop, arrived.
1830. The Repos Estate, St. Ann's, purchased by the Government for £1,744 14s. 4d. sterling.
- 14 May, 1830. Governor Grant left for England.
- 24 June, 1830. Heavy storm in Trinidad; much damage done to the cocoa estates.
- 4 Sept., 1830. Chief Justice Ashton Warner died.
- Nov., 1830. Governor Grant returned to the island.
- 27 Dec., 1831. The first Legislative Council held under the new constitution.
- 12 Feb., 1832. Chief Justice George Scotland arrived from Barbice.
- 14 Feb., 1832. An Ordinance passed declaring the Habeas Corpus Act in force.
1832. The Government made a grant of £1,500 sterling to the widow of the late Chief Justice Warner.
- 15 April, 1832. (Palm Sunday.) The Roman Catholic Cathedral consecrated by Bishop McDonnell.
- 10 June, 1832. The courts of the island again underwent organic changes. The court for the trial of criminal prosecutions appointed to meet in quarter sessions.
- 22 April, 1833. Governor Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., arrived from St. Vincent and assumed the Government of the island as Lieut.-Governor.
- „ „ Governor Grant left the island.

1838. Total Abolition of Slavery.

- 10 April, 1834. A number of Portuguese immigrants arrived from Madeira and Fayal. They were landed on the Lao Cuevas Estate on the north side of the island, where the largest portion of them died after a very short residence.
- 25 Sept., 1836. The old theatre, Cambridge-street, subsequently the hospital, was opened as a Presbyterian place of worship.
- 10 Feb., 1836. Lady Hill died, and was buried at St. Ann's. Aged 69 years.
- 10 Feb., 1837. Small-pox introduced from Martinique.
- 10 April, 1837. The Presbyterian Chapel commenced to be built.
- 1 May, 1837. Mico School first established in Trinidad.
- 15 May, 1837. The Colonial Bank was opened.
- 10 Dec., 1837. Dr. Smith consecrated as Bishop of Agra by Bishop McDonnell.
- 21 Jan., 1838. The Presbyterian Chapel opened for service.
- 7 March, 1839. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., died, and was buried at St. Ann's. Aged 77 years.
- 13 Nov., 1839. The Matamora arrived from New York with 225 immigrants.
- Jan., 1840. The Cabildo changed name to that of "Town Council."
- 12 April, 1840. Governor Macleod arrived.
- 24 May, 1840. The Northerner, arrived from Baltimore with 111 immigrants.
- 9 June, 1840. The Isaac Franklin arrived from Baltimore with 122 immigrants.
- 17 June, 1840. The Belvidera arrived from Baltimore with 138 immigrants.
- 10 Jan., 1842. The first Royal Mail steamer, the Tweed, arrived with the mails.
1842. Foundation-stone of St. Mary's Chapel, Tacarigua, was laid by Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Chichester, administering the Government.
- May, 1843. St. Mary's Chapel, Tacarigua, consecrated.
- 10 June, 1843. An Ordinance for the establishing of the West India Bank was passed.
- 30 June, 1843. 2135 immigrants arrived from 1 January, present year, to date, from the other West India Islands.
- 1 Feb., 1844. The establishment of a Penal Settlement in the island was brought forward in Council by the Governor, Sir H. Macleod.
- 15 Feb., 1844. The corner-stone of the Government buildings was laid by Governor Macleod, assisted by the members of the Legislative Council. Inscription deposited in the stone:—"In the 7th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, on the 15th February, in the year of our Lord 1844, the corner-stone of these public buildings to be erected at the expense of the colony, viz., Government House, containing the public offices of the Government and Council Chamber, and Court House, containing public offices of the Judicial establishment and Hall of Justice, laid by his Excellency Col. Sir Henry Macleod, K.H. & K.S.W., Governor. Architect, Richard Bridgens. Engineer Officer, Captain Claytor, R.E. Builders, G. de La Sauvagine and A. A. Puires."
- 10 Oct., 1844. Trial by jury first introduced in the island.
- 26 Oct., 1844. Bishop D. McDonnell died.
- 4 Nov., 1844. Foundation-stone of All Saints Chapel laid by Lady Henrietta Macleod.
- 26 Dec., 1844. First cargo of ice arrived from Boston, in the brig Allen King, to D. P. Cotton.
- 12 May, 1845. The Leper Asylum at Cocorite opened.
- 30 May, 1845. The first cargo of Coolies arrived in the Tuttle Rozack from Calcutta.
- 21 April, 1846. Governor Macleod left the island.
- 29 April, 1846. Lord Harris arrived as Governor.
- 2 Nov., 1848. Government buildings opened by Lord Harris, prayers having been previously said in Trinity Church.
- Sept., 1849. Small-pox appeared in the island.
- 1 Oct., 1849. Riot in Port of Spain.
- 12 Oct., 1849. Geo. Wm. Knox appointed Chief Justice of the island.
- 2 Nov., 1849. Hon. J. Stanley arrived in the brigantine Porry, Captain Jackson, from Demerara, and took up his residence at Chief Justice Knox's.
1850. Bishop Smith consecrated as Archbishop of Port of Spain.
- 6 Jan., 1850. John Candler and Geo. W. Alexander, Quakers, arrived.
- 4 Feb., 1850. The Earl of Dundonald arrived in the Willesey.
- 16 April, 1850. Lord Harris married to Miss Sarah Cummins, daughter of Archdeacon Cummins.
- 14 May, 1850. The Imperial Customs abolished in Trinidad.
1850. The Western Meat Market built at a cost of 3,595 dols.
- Sept., 1850. Small-pox prevailed in the island to a fearful extent; the mortality was 10 per cent.

- 27 Dec., 1850. The foundation-stone of the Philanthropic Masonic Lodge, No. 585, was laid by Lord Harris, assisted by Daniel Hart, the W.M.
- 9 Feb., 1851. Archbishop Smith died.
- 3 Feb., 1851. Hon. G. Canning Harris born.
- 12 June, 1851. Lord Harris left for England.
- 24 June, 1851. The Philanthropic Lodge consecrated by the Worshipful Master, Daniel Hart.
1851. A public library established.
- 28 Nov., 1851. Convict labour yards established on the St. Joseph's-road and at Piccadilly.
- 19 Dec., 1851. Lord and Lady Wharnclyff, the Hon. Miss Worthy, and the Rev. Lord C. Hervey arrived.
- 8 Jan., 1852. Sir R. B. Clarke, Chief Justice of Barbadoes, arrived on a visit to the island.
- 6 May, 1852. Rev. Mr. Monaghan consecrated as Bishop of Roseau.
- 23 Aug., 1852. The Hon. Miss Harris born (Frances Charlotte).
- 6 March, 1853. Lady Harris died at Barbadoes.
1853. The Town Council changed its name to "Borough Council."
- Nov., 1853. James Kavanagh the first elected Mayor of Port of Spain.
1853. Corner-stone of the Baptist Chapel laid.
- 23 Nov., 1853. Bishop Spaccapietra arrived from St. Thomas.
1853. The Maraval water introduced into Port of Spain; income from same, £1,800 per annum. (Vide the despatch of Governor Elliot, dated 1 June, 1855.)
- 26 Jan., 1854. Lord Harris left for England.
- 10 March, 1854. Governor Sir C. Elliot arrived from Bermuda.
- 14 March, 1854. The Baptist Chapel opened for service; cost, 5,000 dols.
- 30 Aug., 1854. Cholera first made its appearance at No. 22, London-street, Port of Spain; it was declared to have ceased on the 25 Oct., 1854. The expense to the colony was £8,000. The loss was estimated at 6 per cent. on the population.
- 1 Sept., 1854. San Fernando Jetty completed; cost, 6,600 dols.—£1,375 sterling.
- 1 June, 1855. Convict depot opened at Irois.
- 9 Jan., 1856. The American schooner Silver Key arrived, with diving apparatus for recovering articles from the sunken Spanish ships of war at the east end of Gasparillo Island; they obtained many articles, particularly guns, two of which, of brass, were purchased by Governor Elliot for 800 dols., and placed outside Government buildings.
- 29 May, 1856. Hart's Cut was opened by Governor Elliot.
1856. Mr. Sawkins, the geologist, arrived.
- 26 Oct., 1856. Governor Elliot resigned the Government of the island and left for England, having been previously knighted and made a K.C.B. by Her Majesty.
- 19 Jan., 1857. Underground sewerage commenced.
- 26 Jan., 1857. Governor R. W. Keate arrived.
- 23 May, 1857. San Fernando Licensed Prison opened.
- 2 July, 1857. Coolie Orphan Asylum opened; there is accommodation for eighty children.
- 28 Jan., 1858. Corner-stone of St. Michael's Chapel laid by Governor Keate.
- 3 June, 1858. St. Michael's Chapel consecrated by Bishop Parry.
- 22 June, 1858. The statue of Lord Harris inaugurated in the council room.
- 1 Sept., 1858. The Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain, opened by Governor Keate.
- 27 Sept., 1858. The Lunatic Asylum opened.
- 25 Oct., 1858. Albert J. Allum, Colonial Secretary of Tobago, arrived on a visit.
- 2 Jan., 1859. New wharf extension commenced, its annual cost being £6,000 sterling.
- 5 March, 1859. The Cipro Tramroad opened.
- 6 May, 1859. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons opened; Daniel Hart being appointed by patent from the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., as Provincial Grand Master for the province of Trinidad, in which is included Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Thomas.
- 21 June, 1859. Bishop Spaccapietra left for Europe.
- 7 April, 1860. Governor Keate left for England.
- " " J. Walker, Esq., C.B., administering the Government by commission, as Lieut.-Governor of the island.
- 11 Sept., 1860. Governor Keate married in London to Miss Jemima Murray, daughter of Dr. T. Murray, of this island.

1861. The Prince's Building erected at a cost of £12,000.  
22 Nov., 1862. Archbishop English arrived from England.  
March, 1862. Income-tax came into operation at the rate of 7½d. in the pound.  
6 March, 1862. Charles Robert Keate born at St. Ann's.  
19 Sept., 1862. Archbishop English died at Grenada, and was buried in Trinidad, 10 October, 1862.  
22 Sept., 1862. Arima Licensed Prison opened.  
27 Jan., 1863. St. Cruz Licensed Prison opened.  
9 Feb., 1864. The Irois Convict depot broken up.  
22 April, 1864. Mrs. Moore, Quaker lady, delivered a lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel.  
19 April, 1864. Admiral Sir J. Hope arrived in the Duncan.  
6 May, 1864. The first of the Liverpool line of steamers, the Plantagenet, arrived.  
5 May, 1864. Viscount Massareene arrived.  
25 July, 1864. Major Thompson, 6th Regiment, Adm. Government.  
6 Sept., 1864. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Governor, arrived.

RETURN OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF ARTICLES, AND THE VALUE OF  
OTHER GOODS, imported during the year 1863 :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Sterling.
		£ s. d.
Apples ... ..	165 barrels ... ..	
Arrowroot ... ..	89 barrels & sundry packages	
Books, printed ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	1,567 3 7
Bran ... ..	821 bags ... ..	
Bread ... ..	6,632 barrels ... ..	
Bricks ... ..	598,500 ... ..	
Butter ... ..	641,523 lbs. ... ..	
Candles, tallow ... ..	224 360 lbs. ... ..	
Do. sperm ... ..	86,479 lbs. ... ..	
Carriages... ..	10 ... ..	
Casava ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	35 1 6
Casks, empty ... ..	1,912 and sundry packages	
Cement ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	292 16 0
Cheese ... ..	150,110 lbs. ... ..	
Coals, in hogsheads	5,517 hogsheads ... ..	
Do. loose ... ..	2 753 tons ... ..	
Cordage ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	839 9 10
Corn in bags ... ..	17,650 bushels ... ..	
Corn meal ... ..	7,052 barrels ... ..	
Cocoanuts ... ..	1,200 ... ..	
Coffee ... ..	5 853 lbs. ... ..	
Corks ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	392 2 4
Cottons and Linens	Do. ... ..	91,068 13 9
Demijohns ... ..	3,137 ... ..	
Earthen and Glassware...	Sundry packages ... ..	5,056 0 8
Fish, dried or salted	4,262,718 lbs. ... ..	
Do. pickled ... ..	2,201 barrels ... ..	
Flour ... ..	45,921 barrels ..	
Fuel, patent ... ..	50 tons and sundry packages	
Furniture ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	1,394 8 11
Garlic ... ..	3,200 strings & sundry packages	
Ginger ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	8 17 0
Gloves ... ..	Do. ... ..	452 18 3
Grease, null ... ..	Do. ... ..	
Guns ... ..	109 ... ..	
Gunpowder ... ..	7,960 lbs. ... ..	
Haberdashery ... ..	Sundry packages ... ..	2,924 0 0
Hair, curled and manufactured	Do. ... ..	186 12 3
Hardware ... ..	Do. ... ..	23,266 6 6
Hay ... ..	775 bales and sundry packages	
Hides ... ..	10,908 ... ..	
Hoops, wood ... ..	Sundry bundles ... ..	5,529 13 7

Articles.			Quantity.	Value in Sterling.		
				£	s.	d.
Hoops, iron	...	...	Sundry packages	300	11	0
Jewellery	...	...	Do.	760	19	0
Indigo	...	...	480 lbs.			
Lard	...	...	501,445 lbs.			
Leather, manufactured	...	...	Sundry packages	23,862	10	0
Do. unmanufactured	...	...	Do.	391	12	0
Lumber	...	...	2,734,485 feet			
Lime, temper	...	...	Sundry packages	575	17	0
Do. building	...	...	857 hogsheads			
Live Stock.	Asses	...	77			
	Goats and Kids	...	1,735			
	Hogs and Pigs	...	1,198			
	Horses	...	60			
	Mules	...	733			
	Oxen	...	3,694			
	Sheep	...	1,119			
Machinery	...	...	Sundry packages	10,598	19	0
Musical Instruments	...	...	Do.	553	1	0
Malt, in bottles	...	...	42,921 dozen			
Do. in wood	...	...	53,450 gallons			
Manure	...	...	Sundry packages	5,619	3	0
Matches	...	...	3,961 gross			
Meats, salted	...	...	2,096,249 lbs.			
Do. Tasso	...	...	132,654 lbs.			
Medicines	...	...	Sundry packages	4,807	10	0
Nuts	...	...	Do.	247	17	0
Oats	...	...	49,459 bushels			
Oils.	Olive	...	19,645 gallons			
	Engine	...	...	308	9	0
	Paint	...	...	148	14	4
	Linseed	...	...	539	10	6
	Kerosine	...	...	481	1	8
	Lard	...	...	280	1	8
	Petroleum	...	...	97	13	9
	Racine	...	...	7	15	0
	Whale	...	...	775	8	0
	Paraffine	...	...	4	3	6
	Neats' Foot	...	...	46	10	0
	Cocoa-nut	...	...	77	14	0
	Coal	...	...	770	12	5
Lamp	...	...	...	46	2	4
Onions	...	...	260,150 lbs.			
Opium	...	...	Sundry packages	2,967	13	0
Oil Meal and Oil Cake	...	...	Do.	16,705	15	6
Paint	...	...	Do.	9	7	13
Perfumery	...	...	Do.	1,210	1	0
Peas and Beans	...	...	4,509 bushels			
Do. split	...	...	1,281 brls. & sundry packages			
Pepper, black	...	...	Sundry packages	463	14	9
Pipes, clay	...	...	Do.	568	18	6
Do. draining	...	...	...	66	11	3
Pitch and Tar	...	...	255 barrels			
Potatoes	...	...	1,451 hampers			
Do.	...	...	3,770 brls. & sundry packages			

Articles.				Quantity.	Value in Sterling.		
					£	s.	d.
Raisins	...	...	...	1,183 boxes & sundry packages			
Rice	...	...	...	8,586,146 lbs. ...			
Rope	...	...	...	Sundry packages	1,207	9	0
Salt	...	...	...	Do. ...	453	16	4
Shingles	...	...	...	1,503,300			
Shooks	...	...	...	33,711 bundles			
Silver Plate	...	...	...	Sundry packages	131	11	6
Silks	...	...	...	Do. ...	8,902	13	4
Slates	...	...	...	46,865 ...			
Soap	...	...	...	1,258,496 lbs. ...			
Starch	...	...	...	Sundry packages	1,498	7	0
Spirits.	Brandy	...	...	8,716 gallons			
	Rum	...	...	1,194 do.			
	Gin	...	...	4,303 do.			
	Alcohol	...	...	20 do.			
	Shrub	...	...	47 do.			
	Liqueurs	...	...	340 do.			
	Bitters	...	...	141 do.			
	Spirits of Wine	...	...	67 do.			
Stationery	...	...	...	Sundry packages	2,787	6	9
Staves	...	...	...	366,790			
Straw, manufactured	...	...	...	Sundry packages	2,126	13	4
Sugar, Muscavado	...	...	...	4,262 lbs.			
Do. refined	...	...	...	459,914 lbs.			
Sundries	...	...	...	Sundry packages	13,509	14	5
Tea	...	...	...	7,593 lbs.			
Tiles.	Paving	...	...	13,771 ...			
	Draining	...	...	500			
	Roofing	...	...	30,280 ...			
	Galvanized	...	...	Sundry packages	1,381	11	0
Turpentine	...	...	...	551 gallons			
Twine	...	...	...	Sundry packages	720	16	0
Tobacco.	Manufactured	...	...	1,691½ lbs.			
	Unmanufactured	...	...	300,320 lbs.			
	Snuff	...	...	706 lbs.			
	Cigars	...	...	2,305 lbs.			
Vinegar	...	...	...	Sundry packages	635	2	11
Vermicelli	...	...	...	1,172 cases & sundry packages			
Vitriol	...	...	...	Sundry packages	41	16	0
Wines.	In bottles, G. B. and B. W. I.	...	...	397 dozen			
	Do. Denmark	...	...	2 do.			
	Do. France	...	...	1,046 do.			
	Do. U. States	...	...	7 do.			
	In wood, G. B. and B. W. I.	...	...	11,129 gallons			
	Do. France	...	...	69,818 do.			
	Do. Spain	...	...	40,270 do.			
	Do. U. States	...	...	2,490 do.			
	Do. Canary Islands	...	...	2,400 do.			
Water, Soda	...	...	...	14 barrels			
Yams	...	...	...	Loose	896	10	6



RETURN OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES, with Extent of Population, Imports, Exports, Expenditure, Revenue in 1862, Name of Governor, and Date of Capture, Cession, or Settlement.

	Name of the Governor.	Date of Capture, Cession, or Settlement.	Popula- tion.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expen- diture.
Antigua	Colonel Hill, C.B. ...	Settlement ...	37,125	186,363	226,327	41,066	38,925
Bahamas	R. W. Rawson, C.B. ...	Ditto ...	36,287	1,250,322	1,207,755	40,155	
Barbadoes	J. Walker, C.B. ...	Ditto ...	152,727	913,141	1,067,612	93,682	93,461
British Guiana	F. Hincks, C.B. ...	Capitulation, Sept. 6 ...	148,907	1,107,181	1,366,295	275,007	296,989
Dominica	T. Price ...	Ceded by France ...	25,065	60,592	94,290	13,954	13,073
Grenada	Major Mundy ...	Ditto ...	32,984	112,518	87,860	18,397	17,571
Honduras	J. G. Austin ...	Treaty ...	25,635	211,357	356,389	27,297	32,175
Jamaica	E. J. Eyre ...	Capitulation ...	441,264	1,141,383	1,113,441	291,087	292,402
Montserrat	W. Robinson ...	Settlement ...	7,654	22,386	14,882	4,489	4,466
Nevis	J. W. Sheriff ...	Ditto ...	9,822	31,125	42,869	6,671	6,069
St. Kitts	Sir B. Pine ...	Ditto ...	24,303	166,872	175,958	23,292	21,371
St. Lucia	J. M. Grant ...	Capitulation, 22nd June ...	26,705	93,607	87,992	14,689	15,802
St. Vincent...	G. Berkeley ...	Ceded by France ...	31,755	140,289	143,326	23,785	23,086
Tobago	C. Kortright ...	Ditto ...	15,410	55,375	75,428	10,113	10,224
Turks & Caicos Islds.	A. W. Moir ...	Settlement ...	4,372	35,956	32,714	12,634	10,744
Trinidad	Hon. J. T. M. Sutton ...	Capitulation, 17th February ...	84,438	733,598	789,507	193,372	196,058
Virgin Islands	J. B. Longden ...	Settlement ...	6,051	7,724	15,708	2,013	1,919

# ERRATA.

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Page	For	Irvis	read	Irois.
9	"	Blansicheuse	"	Blanchisseuse.
23	"	Mount Harries	"	Mount Harris.
23	"	Blansicheuse	"	Blanchisseuse.
24	"	Taragua	"	Tacarigua.
24	"	Janet, Tennent	"	Janet Tennent.
41	"	L. A. A. Vertciul	"	L. A. A. de Vertieul, M.D.
41	"	J. T. Manners Sutton	"	J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
41	"	J. T. Tench	"	J. A. Tench.
44	"	H. P. Bowen	"	H. T. Bowen.
44	"	Alfred Harragin	"	Albert Harragin.
44	"	J. Basanta, 1831	"	J. Basanta, 1851.
44	"	C. Chipchase, 1841	"	C. Chipchase, 1844.
42	"	Blansicheuse	"	Blanchisseuse.
44	"	Chs. Farnum, 1860	"	1863.
45	"	E. Murray, 1821	"	1851.
45	"	J. W. O'Brien, 1851	"	1860.
45	"	Blanchiseuse	"	Blanchisseuse.
48	"	Renny Blanshard	"	Remy Blanshard.
48	"	J. Trabons	"	J. Trabous.
48	"	F. Damian, 1841	"	F. Damian, 1851.
49	"	C. F. Peschin	"	C. F. Peschier.
49		J. Espinet, M.D., 1839		Omitted.
50	"	Otahute	read	Otaheite.









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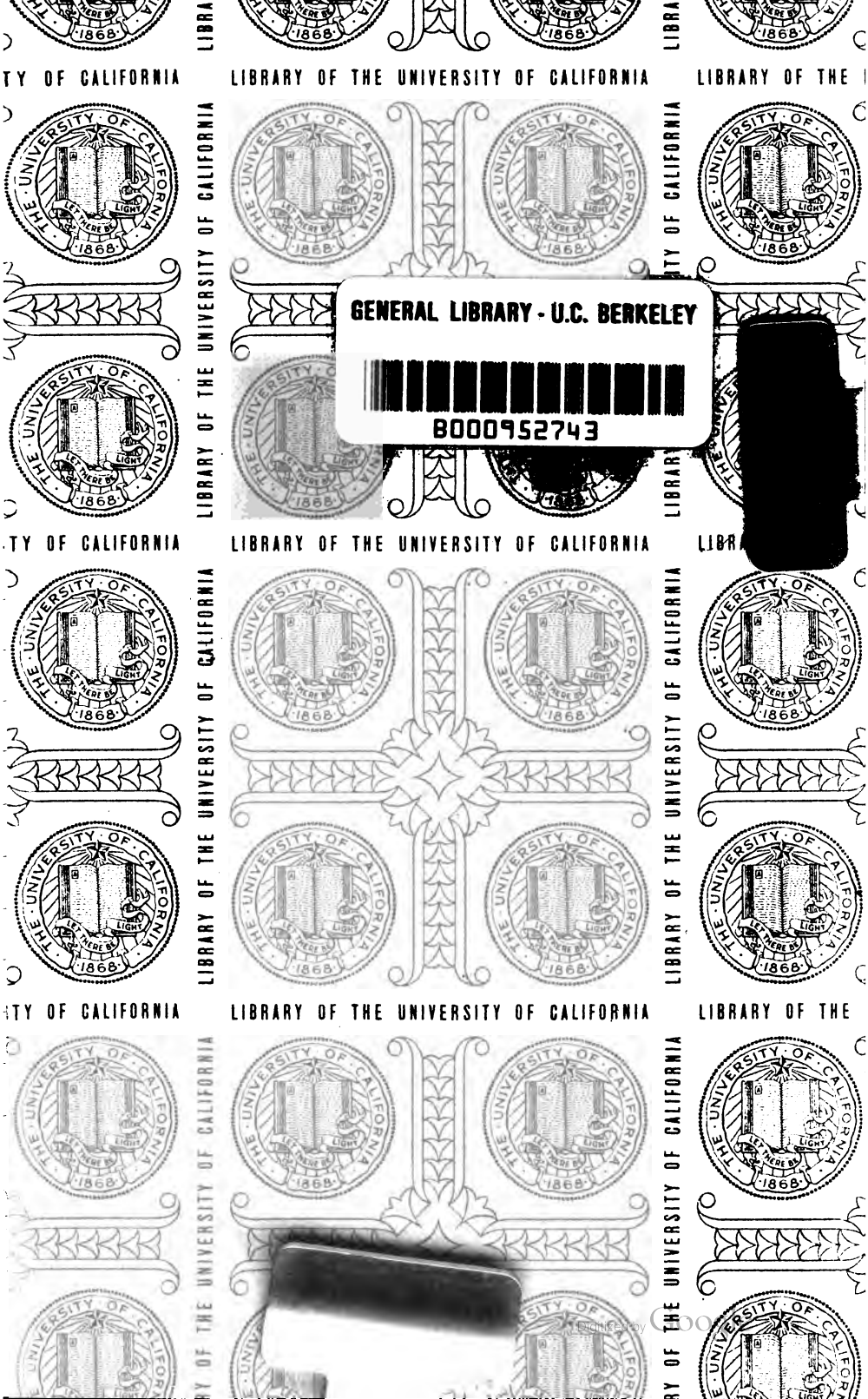
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